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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 26, 1898.

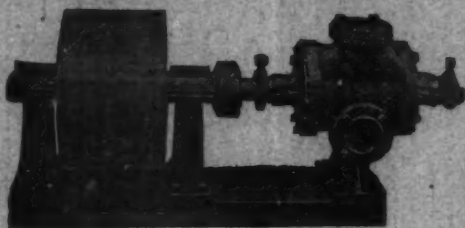
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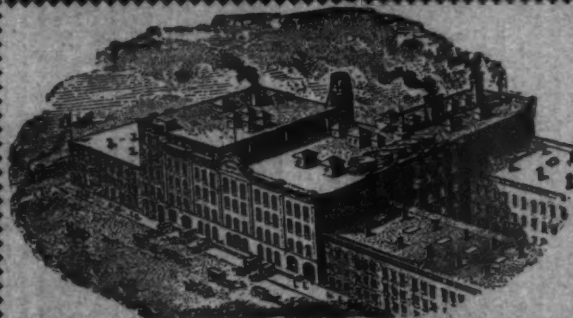
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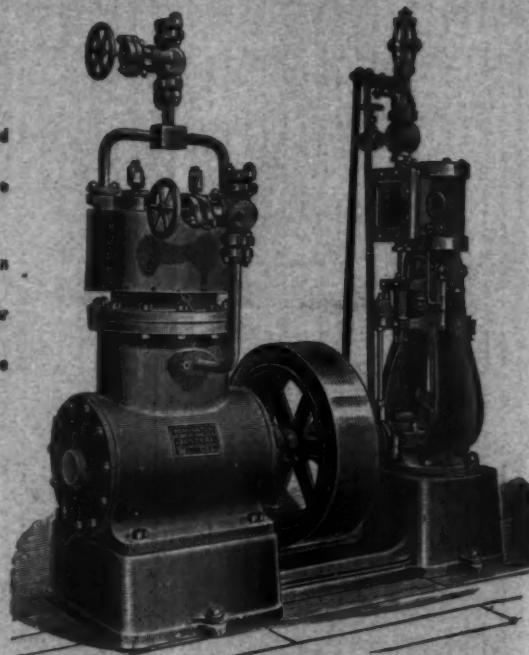
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SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

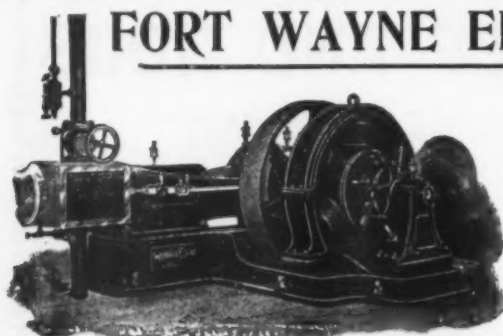
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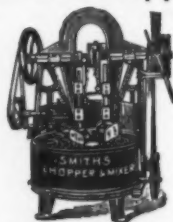
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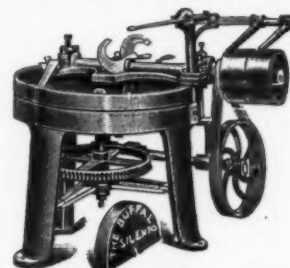
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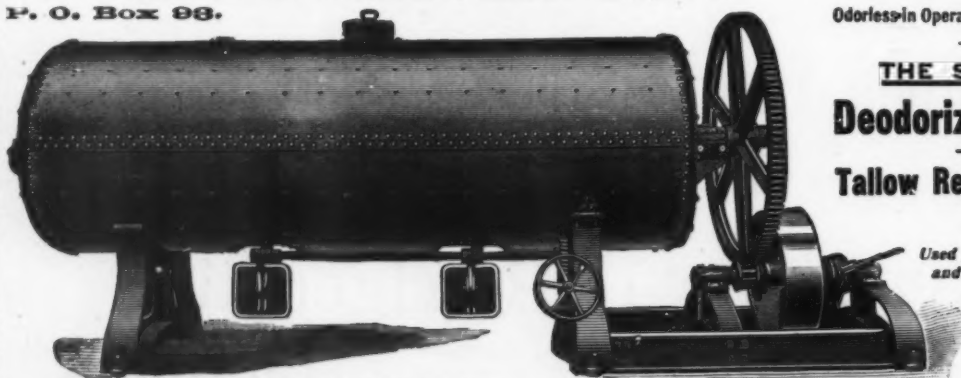
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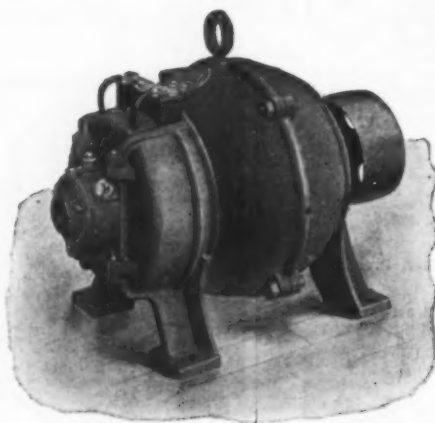
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A —Adt, J. B.	44	Frick Co.	28	O —O'Brien, J. H.	47
American Cotton Oil Co.	—	Friedman Mfg. Co.	—	Oliver, Stephen B.	46
American Pegamold Co.	10	C —Garrett & Son, C. S.	45	Oram, John S.	9
Anderson Co., V. D.	8	German-American Provision Co.	51	Otto Gas Engine Works	50
Anglo-American Provision Co.	51	Gibson, W. J. & Co.	49	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.	52
Arabol Mfg. Co.	31	Gilch & Son	47	Page, Carroll S.	1
Arctic Freezing Co.	30	Goulard, Thomas & Co.	44	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.	19
Armour & Company	10	H —Haberman, Joseph	1	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.	9
Armour Soap Works	—	Haberkorn Bros.	23	Pfleging, Conrad	46
Armour Packing Co.	48	Malstead & Co.	49	Plankinton Packing Co.	42
Assyrian Asphalt Co.	4	Hammond Co., Geo. H.	3	The Pratt & Whitney Co.	27
Atlantic Refrigerating Co.	30	Hammond Typewriter Co.	44	Preservalline Mfg. Co.	43
B —Bacharach, Jos.	46	Hartog, John H. & Co.	17	Price's Sausage	23
Barber & Co., A. H.	—	Heller & Co., B.	37	Proposals for Supplies	14
Baron, S.	47	Hevert & Welsbart	44	R —Randall, R. T. & Co.	14
Bartels, Otto	46	Hersey Mfg. Co.	—	Remington Machine Works	2
Bartlett & Co., C. O.	52	Hill & Co., C. V.	40	Rohe & Brother	1
Battelle & Renwick	47	Höfgen, E. M.	45	S —Scheideberg, H.	46
Bechstein & Co.	46	Houchin & Huber	26	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	50
Bechstein, F. & Sons	—	I —Illinois Casing Co.	46	Scott, R. & W.	47
Big Four R. R. Co.	44	Illinois Creamery Co.	35	Smith & Bro., Theo.	4
Bird, F. W. & Son	19	International Packing Co.	51	Smith's Sons, John E.	4
Billingham & Co., P.	45	J —Jackson & Co.	47	Sparks Mfg. Co., The.	17
Bixler, F. P.	9	Jamison & Co.	46	Sperry & Co., D. R.	44
Blanchard Machine Co.	8	Jenkins Bros.	49	Sprague Electric Co., The.	6
Bohnert, Fred	49	Jersey City Packing Co.	48	Squire & Sons, John P.	49
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.	31	Jobbins & Van Rumbke	26	Squire & Co., John P.	49
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Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.	48	Link, D. C.	45	Vogt Machine Co., Henry	29
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Dopp & Son, H. Wm.	26	Loeb, Herman & Co.	49	Webber, Richard	50
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Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation	4	Morton & Co., Joy	20	Z —Zaun, H. C.	44
Foster & Co.	46	N —National Ammonia Co.	10	Zantsinger & Co., Geo. B.	43
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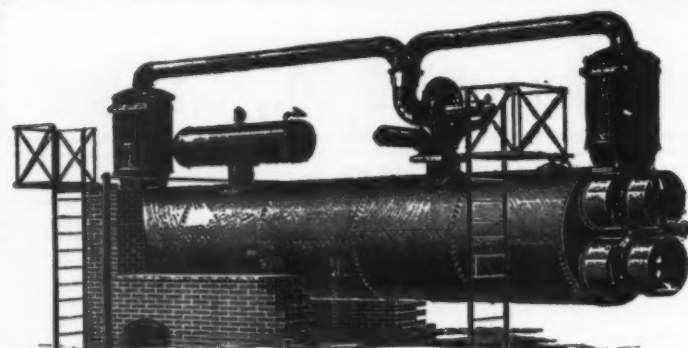
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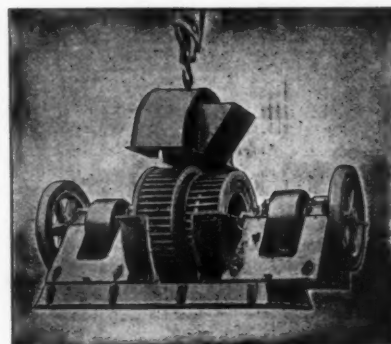
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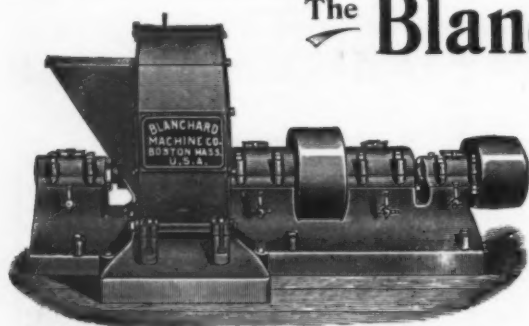
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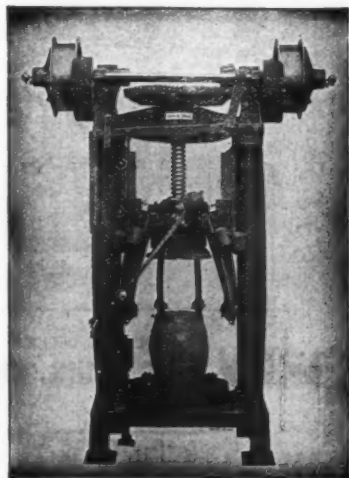
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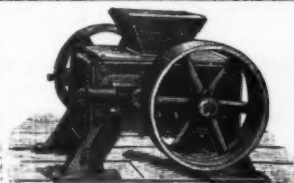
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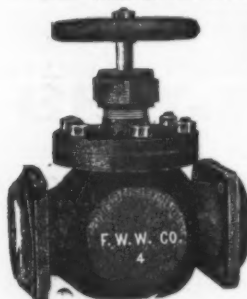
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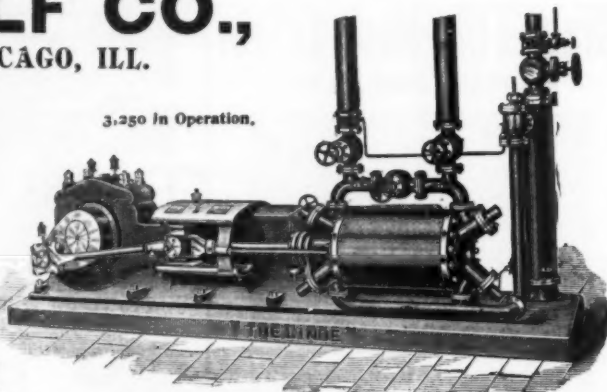
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AND

NATIONAL RETAIL BUTCHERS' REVIEW.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY

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New York: 284-286 Pearl Street.

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Chicago: Rialto Bldg., 135-153 Van Buren Street

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XIX. Saturday, November 26, 1898. No. 23

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL—	
Science in Packinghouses.....	11
Continentalizing English Inspection.....	11
The War Commission and the Packers.....	11
The Horse Diet of Paris.....	12
THE PACKINGHOUSE—	
Chicago Provision Market.....	16
Chicago Live Stock Review.....	16
Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.....	21
Kansas City Live Stock Review.....	15
Packinghouse Notes.....	20
Oleo and Neutral Lard.....	18
Exports of Provisions.....	23
Germany's Meat Inspection Bill.....	33
Test of 11 Tierces S. P. A. C. Hams, Winter Packing.....	21
The War Investigating Commission.....	15
Importations of Cattle and Frozen Meat into Belgium.....	12
Importation of Live Hogs into France.....	15
Pork Packing.....	23
Answers to Correspondents.....	27
Liverpool Markets.....	12
COTTONSEED OIL—	
Weekly Review and Markets.....	24, 25
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes.....	20
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—	
Weekly Review.....	26
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Markets.....	22
Hidelets.....	23
ELECTRICAL—	
Electricity Supplants Steam at Armour's.....	30
Freight on Electric Cars.....	30
MISCELLANEOUS—	
U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.....	32
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial.....	36
News and Hints and Personal.....	37, 38, 39, 40
Mortgages, Etc.....	41
TRADE CHRONICLE—	
Patents and Trade-marks.....	32
New Corporations.....	32
MARKETS—	
Chicago and New York.....	15, 33, 34, 35

SCIENCE IN PACKINGHOUSES.

Our editorial of last week on "Science in Packing" has been widely reprinted in American newspapers, who with us feel a just pride in those monuments to American enterprise, ingenuity and progress which our packinghouse industry displays. The progressive spirit of this most important American trade manifests itself best by the immediate practical application of every progress in science. Chemistry, one of the youngest and most progressive sciences, perpetually adds new features to the wonderful development of our great packinghouse industry and its allies. The laboratory department of "The National Provisioner" is held auspiciously busy to keep track with the daily progress of practical science in chemistry and technology, and to contribute its own full share in the universal development. And now, most recently, another young and progressive branch of technical science, dealing with electricity, has victoriously attacked and conquered our packinghouses, only to be made tributary to the enterprising genius that rules this truly American industry. We congratulate our great electrical companies on the alertness with which they entered the new field, but we congratulate not less our packers on the progressiveness with which they received the new important scientific assistant. It is our pleasant duty to record each and every progress in this line; like in any other referring to the meat and provision trade, and we hope that the interesting news printed in this issue will soon be followed by many more articles of the same character.

CONTINENTALIZING ENGLISH INSPECTION.

Food is very dear in Paris, France, and in Berlin, Germany; that is, meat food is. In those cities and other cities on the Continent every obstacle seems to be put in the way of cheap food. In Paris, for instance, there is an octroi at the city gates, there is a slaughter house duty and an inspection of everything in the meat and provision line, ostensibly for the sake of the public health, but really more to hamper outside trade and to prevent it getting in. An expert went through the Paris slaughter houses recently where the inspection is wrapped more in red tape than in efficiency. He saw the meat passed by the inspector and openly declared before the Health Committee of the London (Eng.) City Council that much of it would have been instantly rejected in London, where a microscopical or even interstate certificate is not required. "In spite of the ostensible scientific inspection and everything else," Mr. J. B. Buer asserted, "a lot of meat we saw would not have been considered fit to eat." The French people eat from felines up to an elephant, and are not particular about a little bit of smell. Paris is inspected to death, and much of the meat is about as rotten as the inspection. The whole Continental scheme seems to be designed, not so much for internal health as to hamper and to hinder foreign commerce in the food line. There are about 450 private slaughter houses

in London and the metropolitan area. The effort is being made to have these inspected to death or to kill them with a general public abattoir. Up to this time the slaughterers and the butchers are fighting it. The American packers can, with profit to their future business, join in this fight, for under it all may lurk a scheme to continentalize the English meat inspection business and then attach the result as an embargo upon American meat entering or trying to enter that market. Germany may say of her meat from South American sources, "We inspect like you do, let us in" and France will answer, "Me, too."

THE WAR COMMISSION AND THE PACKERS.

Practically ever since the War Investigating Commission has been appointed by the President it has been insinuated in certain quarters that some of the regimental officers and their subordinates would attempt to cover up their own dereliction of duty, especially in the matter of commissary supplies for their commands by attempting to throw the onus of their acts upon the great American packing houses, which were the contractors for the fresh and canned meats intended for the Army in the field. The total incompetency of some of the requisition officers or their subalterns at the front or in the various military camps was patent in the early part of the war. Their ignorance of refrigeration or of the most ordinary precautions necessary for preserving the sanitary condition of meats after they had been properly delivered by the contractors was also evident. A disgruntled state of the public mind drew attention to these things at the time, complaints were rife, and an early effort was made to unload the culpability for this state of food by those responsible for it, and to at once cast the blame upon the packers. "The National Provisioner" at once investigated the whole question from packer to field, and conclusively showed at the time that the contractors were in no way to blame in the matter. They had acted bona fide and beyond the necessary conditions of their contracts. In some cases they had kept stuff longer than required. In other cases they had delivered better food than the specifications of their bids called for, simply because the specified grades were not always available in the quantities required. At the time we publicly exposed these efforts to smirch the contractor for Government supplies, and thus drew the Government's attention to many facts connected with the whole affair. The matter rested there. The unpleasant bickerings in Army quarters and the public fear of scandals in many departments induced the President to appoint the present Investigating Commission. We had reason to fear that an effort would be made during its sessions by certain involved officers to again attempt to divest themselves of responsibility in the matter of tainted, worm eaten and maggoted food by again trying to saddle the blame for it all upon the big contracting firms. A scintillation of this appeared in the investigation of a Southern camp. Knowing

that the great meat and provision houses would feel a deep interest and concern in the matter, one of the editors of "The National Provisioner" called upon the Commission to endeavor to ascertain the fact as to whether there had been charges made against the food contractors, and whether these large concerns would be called before them for examination in these matters. The result of this interview will be found in another part of this paper. It is gratifying to this journal to feel that its sterling character is appreciated by so important a body as the War Investigating Commission, and that we can convey pleasant news to our friends.

THE HORSE DIET OF PARIS.

The statistics published annually by the French Minister of Agriculture, have just been issued in Paris. They show that gay Paree eats a great deal of horse meat, and more of it each succeeding year. During the last twelve months the Parisian shambles received 21,667 horses for slaughter, 52 mules and 31 donkeys. Only 1 mule, 310 donkeys and 734 horses were condemned as unfit for human food. So the old Paris horse becomes unfit for work and decrepid in a healthy state, for 20,933 of the above were killed and eaten; also 51 mules; likewise 303 donkeys. Their flesh fetched pretty good prices, considering. Prime cuts of horse brought 18 cents per pound, while the most inferior kinds sold for 10 cents per pound. We have high prices, and hard times, but the poor of the French capital pay as much for "food fit only for dogs" that we pay for excellent, prime hand-fed beef. There are some disadvantages in living in Paris. A mere 1,680,000 pounds of horse diet may be hardly worthy the attention of our Northwestern equine abattoirs and their Eastern competitors, but there must be other hungry mouths in the great city of gaiety, as well as all over France, that would welcome some substitute for good beef and home delusion for it. As for us, and our house, however, we prefer the old-time cow, the hog, sheep and lamb.

Another Thanksgiving Day has come and gone and the turkey has done his part in making the people of this great country happy. Real happiness, however, springs from the mind and not the body. When a man has peace of mind he is contented with the world and himself, and is thankful for the smallest blessings.

The poultry market had its pranks and humors during the week. Common and medium stuff ran up and down in a fickle manner, but good turkeys held their ground at 14 to 15 cents. Those who culled and took our advice saved themselves. The shilling bird had its eighteen cents made in the same shop.

The agitation which has been in progress for some years in favor of better bred hogs has had the desired effect. Packers report a considerable improvement, particularly in the past two years.

Importations of Cattle and Frozen Meat into Belgium.

U. S. Consul Roosevelt, at Belgium, sends from Brussels a copy of a memorial addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury by the British section of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce of Belgium, on the importation of cattle and frozen meat into Belgium, which reads in part as follows:

"My Lord Marquis, the British section of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium desires respectfully to draw your attention to the total prohibition by the Belgian government of the importation to this country of live cattle from Canadian ports, and to the unreasonable regulations under which alone British Colonial refrigerated and frozen meat can be admitted into Belgium. Important commerce in live cattle and frozen meat had begun between Antwerp and Canada to the large advantage of British shipping and Canadian cattle dealers. The above-named disabilities are a grievance to such of Her Majesty's subjects as are engaged in these important branches of international commerce, and occasions heavy loss to those previously interested therein. Because four years ago two beasts landed suffering from pleuro-pneumonia the Belgian authorities absolutely forbade further importations. In face of the fact that in 1897 there were imported into Great Britain 126,495 head of Canadian cattle, being a strong evidence that healthful and salable conditions prevail, the Belgian authorities refuse to remove the prohibition. A trade in frozen meats was established in 1887, in the port of Antwerp, and was in course of satisfactory development, to the advantage of New Zealand, Australia and the British shipping, but because the Belgian authorities declared that the lungs should be attached to mutton carcasses, in order to determine if the imported meat was fit for food, and this proviso being impracticable on account of proper packing, has resulted in the total suppression of further importation of British Colonial frozen meat.

"The council of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce is convinced that certain private interests are permitted to counteract the public advantages to be derived by the Belgian population at large from the unrestricted importation of wholesome cheap food, and they would draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that while the vexatious prohibitions are in force, the traffic in old and worn-out horses for slaughter as an article of food is permitted in Belgium.

"The British section of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium rely upon your Lordship's readiness to assist them by making such representations to the Belgian government as may cause a cessation of the above grievances, and trust that the present position of Her Majesty's subjects formerly engaged in the importation of cattle and frozen meat and in the carrying of the same to the port of Antwerp, will be fully considered with a view to the abolition of the vexatious prohibition and restrictions."

In his annual report (to appear in Commercial Relations, 1897-8), to the State Department, Consul Roosevelt says:

"The following modifications in the existing laws relative to the examination of animals slaughtered on account of disease and the importation of meats into Belgium have recently been put into force:

"In communes where there are no public slaughterhouses, and where the sanitary service is confided to a veterinary surgeon, government veterinaries are authorized to examine animals slaughtered on account of disease and which have been previously treated by them.

"In communes where there is an expert veterinary, and an expert not a veterinary, the declaration of slaughter is addressed to the latter and transmitted at once to the government veterinary when it concerns the slaughter of diseased horses and cattle."

Articles 1, 3 and 8 of the royal decree of Dec. 14, 1897, are replaced by the following stipulations:

"Entry into Belgium of meats, fats and offal, fresh, prepared or conserved, coming from animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine species, is authorized only through customs bureaus or branches at the frontier or in the interior designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works and at days and hours determined by the Minister of Finance.

"Importation of horse meat, fat and offal, prepared or conserved, is prohibited. Meats and fats destined for public consumption cannot be delivered for that use until examined and recognized as in fit condition by the veterinary charged with the control of live cattle coming into the country, or by other expert agent appointed for such work. The examining officer affixes his stamp after the inspection. For prepared or conserved products, the stamp may be affixed on the case or receptacle."

[The Belgian government, or any other civilized country, is certainly taking a backward step when it permits private interests, as is intimated in the foregoing memorial of the Secretary of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium to the Marquis of Salisbury, the British Premier, to stand in the way of the well-being of its people in the very important line of wholesome food products, and it is sincerely to be hoped for that our Belgian friends may see to it that every obstacle is removed, so that their people may be well nourished on the healthful meats for which the colonies of the mother-country and her stalwart son, Uncle Sam, are so justly celebrated.—Ed.]

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—There was no change for the day from the features in our review.

TALLOW.—There was a slack market for the day, without sales, and city, in hogsheds, offered at 3½; while it could be sold probably at 3 7-16, there were no open bids over 3½c.

OLEO STEARINE remains quiet, with sellers here at 5½ and at Chicago at 5.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 25—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess firm, 68s. 9d.; prime mess firm, 63s. 9d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western firm, 47s. 6d.; prime mess medium Western firm, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 33s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, strong, 32s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 28s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 27s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 28s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 33s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 22s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady, 27s. 3d. Cheese—American finest white firm, 44s. 6d.; ditto, colored firm, 45s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city firm, 19s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull, 14s. 9d.

CATTLE INSPECTOR DIES OF "LUMPY JAW"?

A dispatch from Chicago on Tuesday says that George Grafton, who died on Sunday last in that city, succumbed in all probability to the cattle disease, actinomycosis, or "lumpy jaw." Grafton was a Government inspector of cattle and meats at the stockyards, and during eight years of service had prevented the slaughter for food of hundreds of afflicted animals.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

INCREASING OUTSIDE SPECULATION AND THE DRIFT OF PRICES STRONGER—STEADY REDUCTION OF STOCKS ON THE UNPRECEDENTED CASH DEMANDS—LIBERAL RECEIPTS OF HOGS ARE LESS A FACTOR.

The contention that had been made in our recent reviews that prices of the products could easily be swung to higher prices at any time and that there was needed only more confidence on the part of the outside speculators to bring about a decidedly improved situation, has been justified by the developments of the week. The country, while having held for a long time naturally tame ideas over investments for better figures in consideration of the influences that usually work the other way at this time of year, yet has had more recently its attention drawn to the remarkably satisfactory statistical conditions of the hog products, while it can hardly entertain views that even an extensive marketing of hogs can counteract them, and that the bear side of the products for the purpose of influencing prices of the swine is likely to assume a modified character, while that any marked increase of the speculative interest over buying may tend to give a higher market even sooner than had been regarded probable. We have very much doubt, however, if the forces for a materially better line of prices, whatever moderate advance may take place, will assume sufficient importance this side of the new year, although there would be no reason from the standpoint of statistics and the prospects of the steady large export requirements, why there should not at once be a decidedly better basis. If the outside speculation is to increase as through the week, in which much more has been done in the January option through commission houses than in many weeks previously, it would take more selling of the packers than seems probable that they would care to indulge in with the outlook of stocks and their steady reductions, and the possibilities that a squeeze upon deliveries might take place at any time. Indeed where any selling is taking place by the packers it is believed that they are more quietly protecting their deals. It looks now as though the question of an early or late decided and permanent improvement of prices depended more upon the vigor of the speculative interest, and that as the country held back or urged its demands for the products that the situation of prices would depend. Of course for a good, healthy business season all around efforts to get prices of the swine to a proper basis to conform to the products will not be relinquished at this early period of the season, while were it otherwise the situation of stocks would become a much more important factor at once to a rising tendency. The seemingly little lapses from remarkably active cash demands are more than real. The export movements and Chicago shipments show that steadily the products go out in volume away ahead of any previous sea-

son, and that more than the productions are absorbed right along, while the calculations are that the European stocks of lard to be shown on the first of the month will point out a steady eating into the holdings there despite the enormous shipments that have been made from this country. An estimate of the Chicago stocks made early in the week would show a falling off there of about 19,000 tcs. lard from the beginning of the month, and of about 3,500,000 lb ribs, while bringing the supplies there to the smallest in years at this time, while at this season of the year there should be some gain in contract stocks to feel comfortable over protecting future contracts, and particularly if there is to be any increased selling on any marked increase of speculative interest. The products had been comparatively easy to hold down until this week by reason of the little selling required against a dull speculation. It has become now rather more a question as to whether the risk will be taken for much more extensive placing of the options against the growing desire of the country to take hold speculatively, and as to whether this disposition for investments will keep up. A calm speculative temper again to its old order of dullness would give a setback to any exhibition of strength, although it is not regarded as probable that material concessions can take place from current figures in any contingency, while that it is a question of only a little while in any event when the situation of stocks must prove of more importance in working favorably upon the market than any other influence. The average weights of the swine arriving at the West are a little better, but they are still materially under those received at this time last year, and there is steadily shown the desire of the farmers to sell their hogs, as not finding corn reasonable enough in price in many sections or in sufficient supply to warrant holding the swine for fattening. Lard and ribs have been under most confident holding through the week, particularly the former, while where selling of the options has been done it has been in a very reserved way of these, and more the attempt to place pork, in its possible effect all around against the display of strength. Germany has continued most actively interested in lard, as concerns export requirements, while reports thence are that distributions are proceeding in a liberal, general way to its consumers, and that its general wants of fats seem to be beyond anything hitherto required from outside sources, and that not only pure lard but compound lard of its own makes are eagerly sought after for consumption. All Continent sources, however, are quiet vigorous buyers, while England is a steady, good buyer of lard, and as well taking this week increased quantities of meats, especially of fancy cuts for its special holiday wants. United to these full export movements are the lively wants of the domestic trade; the South is finding prices all right for a liberal consumption of hog products, while its wants are larger than usual on the exceptionally active later season in the gathering and handling of the enormous cotton crop; there does not appear any source of consumption interfered with by the current prices and the entire home trade is well up to expected proportions. There is a good deal of grumbling over the extent of the West India trade as an exception, and particularly by the New York traders, while there is no prospect of affairs being

adjusted down there to permit much increase of business in the remainder of the year, although it cannot be doubted that the New York people are looking for a larger business than at any time before the war, not only in pure lard, but in the compounds as well, and also in meats and cottonseed oil, when the Spanish officials lose control altogether in that quarter. The Continent trading in refined lard in New York has been steady in fair volume, while the home distributions of the compound have been somewhat larger; the city men are placing a liberal quantity of their own make of lard to Europe, and there are fair sales of bellies and backs as well for that quarter. But demands here from the mining regions and other near markets for meats have been small, while the prices of bellies have been favoring buyers, although hams and shoulders have been very well sustained in value.

The Chicago shipments last week were 10,841,323 lb lard, 19,133,271 lb meats and 6,626 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 11,938,336 lb lard, 19,969,267 lb meats and 3,215 bbls. pork.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were nearly double those for the same time last year of lard, while showing over 2,000,000 lb more of meats; they were 17,776,669 lb lard, 18,212,442 lb meats and 5,530 bbls. pork; corresponding time in the previous year, 9,300,803 lb lard, 15,822,828 lb meats and 5,623 bbls. pork.

Canned meats are doing somewhat better; one packer has advanced prices for corned and roast beef; 1-lb cans, \$1.15; 2-lb cans at \$2.10, 4-lb cans at \$4, 6-lb cans at \$6.85, and 14-lb cans at \$14.75, and the other packers talk of soon putting their figures up.

In tierced beef there has been little done with the English shippers this week, and the tone of the market is rather easier. City extra India mess quoted at \$15. For barreled beef a fairly active home distribution and steady prices; mess at \$8.50@9, packet at \$9 @ \$10, family at \$10.50@ \$11.

For beef hams a slow trading upon the New York market, with sellers of car lots at \$18.

On Saturday (19th) receipts of hogs West 57,000 head; last year 55,000. The products opened quiet and firm and became stronger. There were few sellers while the speculative demand was a little better. Packers refrained from selling. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for Monday as 40,000 head, and for the ensuing week as 210,000. The close of the market showed an advance for the day of 7 for pork and 5 points for lard and ribs. At Chicago: Pork—November closed \$7.90 nominal; December sold at \$7.80 to \$7.90, closed at \$7.90; January sold at \$8.92 to \$9.02, closed at \$9.02; May sold at \$9.20, closed \$9.20 bid. Lard—November closed 4.90@4.92; December sold at 4.87@4.90, closed at 4.90@4.92; January sold at 4.92 to 4.97, closed at 4.97; May sold at 5.10@5.12, closed 5.12 bid. Ribs—December closed 4.50; January sold at 4.52@4.57, closed at 4.57@4.60; May sold at 4.67@4.70, closed 4.70. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.15; city steam ditto sold at 4.90 to 5.00 for 90 tcs. Refined lard at 5.50 for Continent, 5.75 for South America, 6.90 for ditto kegs. Of pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$8.50@9, and 150 bbls. city family ditto at \$11@ \$11.50; short clear at \$10.50@ \$12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4¼, 2,000 pickled hams at 7@7½, 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average at 6¼; 8,000 lb ditto, 12-lb average at 6, and 4,000 lb ditto, 14-lb average at 5¼. Hogs at 4¼@5½.

On Monday, hog receipts West 69,000 head; last year 68,000. The products were gaining in tone and made a small advance. There was more of a disposition to buy on the part of the outsiders, while there was a little more

selling by packers. Hately sold lard and White and Swift sold in a light way. The hog receipts at Chicago were 2,000 under estimates. The close shows as against Saturday 5 decline on November and December pork and 7@10 points advance on January and May, while lard is 2@5 points higher and ribs 5@7 points up. At Chicago: Pork—November closed \$7.85 nominal; December sold at \$7.80 to \$7.90, closed at \$7.85; January sold at \$9.02 to \$9.10, closed at \$9.10; May sold at \$9.17 to \$9.30, closed at \$9.30 bid. Lard—November closed 4.95 nominal; December sold at 4.87 to 4.95, closed at 4.95; May sold at 5.12 to 5.17, closed at 5.17. Ribs—December closed 4.55 asked; January sold at 4.57 to 4.65, closed at 4.65 asked; May sold at \$4.70@4.75, closed at 4.75 bid. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.30; sales of 150 tcs. city lard at 4.90. Compound lard at 3½@4. Of mess pork, sales of 200 bbls. at \$8.75 to \$9.25; city family mess at \$11@11.50; short clear at \$10.50@12.50. Refined lard at 5.45 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.10 for ditto kegs. Hogs at 4½@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 1,200 pickled shoulders at 4@4½, 800 pickled hams at 7@7½, 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 6; 3,000 lb ditto, 10-lb average at 6½; 10,000 lb ditto, 14-lb average at 5½.

On Tuesday hog receipts West 69,000 head; last year 102,000. The products were a little unsettled early, but gathered force on increasing speculation and closed with an advance for the day of 12@15 for pork and 5@7 for lard and ribs. At Chicago: Pork—November closed at \$8 nominal; December sold at \$7.87 to \$8 asked; January sold at \$9.07 to \$9.25, closed at \$9.22. May sold at \$9.27 to \$9.42, closed at \$9.40 bid. Lard—November closed at 5.00@5.02; December sold at 4.95 to 5.02, closed at 5.00@5.02; January sold at 5.05 to 5.12, closed at 5.10 bid; May sold at 5.17 to 5.27, closed at 5.25 bid. Ribs—December sold at 4.55@4.60, closed 4.60 bid; January sold at 4.62 to 4.70, closed at 4.70@4.72; May sold at 4.75 to 4.82, closed at 4.82@4.85.

In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.32½; city ditto sold at 5.05 for 80 tcs. Refined lard at 5.45 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.10 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3½@4. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$8.75@9, 100 bbls. city family at \$11; short clear at \$10.50@12.50. Hogs

at 4½@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 6@6½; 11,000 lb ditto, 14-lb average at 5½@5½; 10,000 lb do., 10-lb average, 6¼@6½.

On Wednesday, receipts of hogs West 70,000; last year 94,000. The opening on the products was 5@7 higher, after which there was some pressure to sell pork, which brought about moderate declines, while the close showed lower prices as against Tuesday of 7@10 for pork, 5 points for lard and 2@5 points for ribs. At Chicago: Pork—November closed \$7.90; December sold at \$8.05, down to \$7.87, closed at \$7.90 asked; January sold at \$9.30, down to \$9.12, closed \$9.12 bid. Lard—November closed 4.95@4.97; December sold at 5.05, down to 4.97, closed at 4.95@4.97; January sold at 5.15, down to 5.05, closed 5.05 bid; May sold at 5.30, down to 5.20, closed 5.20. Ribs—December sold at 4.57@4.55, closed at 4.55 nominal; January sold at 4.72, down to 4.67, closed at 4.67 asked; May sold at 4.87, down to 4.77, closed at 4.77. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.30; sales of 75 tcs. city lard at 5.00. Refined lard at 5.60 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.10 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3½@4. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess, for export, at \$8.75@9, and 75 bbls. city family pork at \$10.50@11, a decline.

On Thursday, a holiday.

On Friday there was a slightly easier market for the products, partly in sympathy with grain through the expected freer receipts on the better conditions of the roads for transportation. The outsiders were rather on the bear side of the products. Receipts of hogs for two days West 135,400 head; last year 116,400. The close for the products shows declines against Wednesday of 2 to 10 for pork, chiefly on early deliveries, and 5 points on lard and ribs. At Chicago: Pork—November closed \$7.80; December sold at \$7.80 to \$7.85, closed \$7.80; January sold at \$9.27 to \$9.35, closed \$9.30 asked. Lard—November closed 4.90; December sold at 4.90@4.95, closed 4.90; January sold at 5.00@5.05, closed at 5.00@5.02; May sold at 5.15 to 5.20, closed 5.15 bid. Ribs—December closed 4.50 nominal; January sold at 4.62@4.65, closed at 4.62; May sold at 4.75@4.77, closed 4.72@4.75. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.25; city ditto at 5.00; clear bellies, boxed, 5½; ditto, Eastern, 5¼; backs at 5. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$8.50@9; city family ditto at \$10.50@11.

San Francisco Provision Market.

The provision market here is in better shape now than for a long time past. The demand has been steadily growing heavier for several weeks and prices are well maintained. The present disturbed condition of the weather and the prospect for rain has stimulated the local and country dealers, and an increase in orders has resulted. The increased demand for Eastern hams and bacon and the unexpected freight blockade on the Central Pacific Railroad caused some fear of a scarcity this week, but the blockade was raised in time to prevent any disturbance of the market. There is a general tendency to higher prices in canned meats.

San Francisco Exports.

The past week has been an active one in regard to exports. Shipments of tallow and lard have been especially heavy. Over 150,000 pounds of tallow have been shipped to Mexico and Central America. The latter place also received a large shipment of lard. The East Indies and the Hawaiian Islands have been the heaviest receivers of lard; 23,039 pounds went to Penang, \$9,351 pounds to Singapore, and 10,871 pounds to Honolulu. Large mixed lots of hams, butter and cheese

have been shipped to Japan, China, Manila and Victoria; 298 rolls of leather were shipped to Japan. The only large shipment of butterine was 2,000 pounds, to Honolulu; 2,000 pounds of oleomargarine were also shipped to Honolulu.

—S. Schmidt & Co. have let the contract for driving the piles for their cold storage plant at Astoria, Ore., to L. Lebeck. The plans for the plant have again been changed, so it will be several days before the contract for the building is let. The entire cost of the plant will be \$20,000.

ENORMOUS FISH RECEIPTS.

Over 500,000,000 lb of fish were landed at Gloucester, Mass., last week.

To Lard, Grease and Tallow Renderers.

Has your lard a clear white color?

Has your lard a proper flavor?

Has your lard a strong odor?

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Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?

Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?

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Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?

Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

The above are but a few of many problems which daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses of this country.

Practical advice by a practical worker given on these and other subjects in all its branches. Address

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PRICE 25 CENTS PER POUND.

Put up in tin packages of 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds.

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THE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

**Matters of Vital Interest to the
Packinghouse Fraternity Frankly
Discussed with a Representa-
tive of this Journal.**

**NO CHARGES, AS WAS EXPECTED,
BOOKED AGAINST THE FOOD
CONTRACTORS.**

**Little Things About Tainted Meats and a
few Maggots in Hams Naturally Ex-
pected, but no One to Blame. A Dis-
tinguished Member of the Commission
at the Conclusion of the Interview
Remarks that "The National Pro-
visioner" is the First Paper whose
Representative Could Claim the Honor
of a Statement of the Commission as
to Its Intent.**

The War Investigating Commission recently appointed by President McKinley reached New York in time for work on Friday of last week. It came unheralded and got down to work. The sessions are held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where most of the members, except General Dodge and Captain Howell, stop. In view of certain rumors a responsible member of the staff of this paper called to seek an interview on matters of moment to packers.

A distinguished member of the Investigating Commission granted the representative of this journal an important and frank interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and stated at the conclusion of the "talk" that "The National Provisioner" was the first paper whose representative could claim the honor of a statement from the Commission as to its intent. This question was frankly asked by "The National Provisioner":

"We have not come to probe the probers, but we are so intimately identified with the meat and provision industries of the country, and naturally so interested in any matter concerning those interests, that we beg to ask you if the packers will be called to testify before the Commission, either as witnesses for the government or in defense of themselves."

"I like your candor and appreciate your motive," said the Commissioner. "I will reply as frankly as you have asked. In a general way, we are only calling the grumblers and not the defenders. Those who have charges to make can come here, make and substantiate them. We incorporate the result in our final report. We are, you will see, calling only those who have complaints to make. Unless we receive direct charges against the meat contractors or by them against derelict officers as to unfaithfulness either way, we will not call them. In such a case we would only call them in their own defense, or as complainants, but at no time and in no sense as witnesses for the government. Anyhow, we are not calling accusers, but hearing them on their own motion. By our presence we say 'Here we are, gentlemen. Where are you and your complaints? Bring them forth.' That is our status, and theirs in this business, to a great extent."

"Then you haven't any charges booked against the food contractors?"

"Haven't received a scintilla of a charge against them. We have heard little things

about tainted meats and a few maggots in hams and the like, but we naturally expected that such things would happen under the circumstances without blame to any one.

"No, we can't say how long we will remain in New York hearing people. Before we came here the woods were full of growlers, who filled the air with complaints and cried aloud for a chance to tell things. Well, we came. Now it is hard to get them before us. Those who were so numerous before we came are now conspicuous by their absence. If matters don't liven up a bit we shall soon leave."

Having secured a statement of the Commission's relation to the food contractors and satisfying ourselves that they will not be disturbed, the representative of this paper thanked the distinguished officer for his candor and courtesy and withdrew, with the consciousness that he had fulfilled his mission to the War Commission in the interest of so many of our patrons, and of the general eating public, who have their heads and their stomachs on both the carcass and its products.

Importation of Live Hogs into France.

Consul General Gowdy, writing from Paris, Nov. 3, to the State Department, says there are no laws or regulations which prohibit the importation of live hogs into France from the United States; but the importation of live cattle, such as cows, bulls or steers, from the latter country is absolutely prohibited.

The animals upon arrival are subjected to a sanitary examination by one of the official veterinary surgeons detailed for the purpose, and if found healthy are allowed to enter the country; but if any contagious disease is detected the animal is killed at once and the others put under strict surveillance.

The expense attending the landing of hogs at Havre can be considered as about 1 franc (19.3 cents) per head. This amount includes the different port charges, such as "droit de statistique," etc., weighing at the custom-house, sanitary inspection, etc. In addition to the above, there is a charge of 7 centimes (1.35 cents) per head per day, for the use of the cattle pens belonging to the Chamber of Commerce, where the hogs are kept before loading them on the cars or sending them to the city abattoirs.

The duty on hogs is 2.1 cents per pound; sucking pigs weighing 55 pounds and under, 57.9 cents per head.

For killing hogs at the abattoir, the cost is 4 centimes (0.772 cent) per kilogram (2.2 pounds) of neat meat.

If there should be any evidence of contagious or dangerous diseases in a consignment of cattle of any kind, not only is the animal infected killed at once, but the flesh is destroyed and the whole herd is placed under strict surveillance.

I am informed that hogs are seldom imported by water into any of the seaports of France. They are generally brought over the frontiers from Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

The sanitary inspection is for the purpose of discovering if the animals are suffering, principally from the following diseases: Aphte fever, rouget, infectious pneumo-enteritis. If they have the aphte fever they are sent to the abattoirs and killed for immediate consumption.

In case of the hogs being attacked with the other two diseases, they are also sent at once to the abattoirs; but they cannot be allowed to be sold for consumption, unless the sanitary inspector of the abattoirs, after an examination, is satisfied that there would be no danger from the use of the meat. Suspected animals, or those which have been in

contact with sick animals, are marked and rejected, and must be sent out of the country unless the importer prefers that they be immediately killed and sold.

The production and the consumption of all live animals in France this year are very nearly balanced, with the exception of sheep. There is more demand for these animals than for any other live stock.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 5 00
Prime steam.....	a 4 90
Neutral.....	a 4 80
Compound.....	a 4 70

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	a 6 1/2
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	40
" " No. 1.....	30
" " No. 2.....	25
" " No. 3.....	23
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	a 6 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	45
" " Extra.....	35
" " No. 1.....	28
Tallow Oil.....	32

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	a 4
No. 2.....	a 3 1/2
Edible Tallow.....	a 4 1/2

GREASES.

Brown.....	a 2 1/2
Yellow.....	a 2 1/2
White, A.....	a 3 1/2
" B.....	a 3
Bone.....	a 2 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	1 1/2 a 2
Suet.....	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	19
Crude, ".....	17
Butter oil, barrels.....	24 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	1.60 a 1.62 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.40 a 1.45
Concent. tankage, 14 to 18 p.c. p. unit, 1.35	
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c. per ton, 15.75	
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c. per ton, 14.75	
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c. per ton, 13.25 a 13.50	
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c. per ton, 13.00	
Ground raw bones.....	23.00 a 24.00
Ground steamed bones.....	18.00 a 19.00

Market firm.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Horns.....	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00 to \$42.00 "
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	5 a 5 1/2
Pocket Pieces.....	3 a 3 1/2
Tenderloins.....	10 a 10 1/2
Spare ribs.....	3 a 3 1/2
Trimming.....	3 a 3 1/2
Boston butts.....	3 1/2 a 4
Cheek Meat.....	a 3

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle.....	a 3 1/2
White, clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	a 5

Market easy.

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 90
Lard tierces.....	a 1 1/2

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
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Chicago Live Stock Review.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 43,164; calves, 1,586; hogs, 203,742; and sheep, 78,032, against 46,362 cattle, 1,283 calves, 185,458 hogs and 67,471 sheep the week previous; 56,643 cattle, 1,513 calves, 180,056 hogs, 69,867 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 62,061 cattle, 2,731 calves, 171,029 hogs and 71,775 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 14,808; calves, 217, hogs, 8,690, and sheep, 17,195, against 14,130 cattle, 398 calves, 12,276 hogs, 23,046 sheep the previous week, and 10,289 cattle, 80 calves, 26,138 hogs and 9,137 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

The hogs marketed here last week averaged 233 lbs., against 231 lbs. the preceding week, 238 lbs. a month ago, 253 lbs. a year ago, 242 lbs. two years ago, and 241 lbs. three years ago.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week: 207,300, against 187,200 the previous week, 149,600 a year ago, 135,000 two years ago, and 206,000 three years ago. Anglo-American, 23,600; Boyd & Lunham, 11,000; Chicago, 18,300; Continental, 16,800; Hammond, 6,200; International, 11,100; Lipton, 11,000; Morris, 11,000; Swift, 30,200; Viles & Robbins, 9,000, and city butchers, 9,000.

HOGS.—Hogs are moving to market freely at all the packing centers, but packers seem to be quite satisfied, and are apparently only too willing to pay present prices, hoping that hogs will not again get so high in comparison with the price of the product as to prohibit carrying on business except at a loss. Because of the way in which packers are taking hold there is a big active market. Their experience in the spring, when the market was so much against them, makes packers strongly desire low prices for hogs, that is, anywhere around \$3.35. The enormous shipments of all kinds of provisions seem to stand in the way of any accumulation of cured meats, and this is the factor in the trade that will prevent any serious decline in prices. No one in the trade, however, will be surprised to see a slightly lower range of prices before the first of the year. The corn country is full of hogs, and there is less disease among them than usual, so it is not probable that receipts will fall off much. When it is considered that the supply of hogs at all markets for the first ten months of the year was over 1,000,000 head greater than any similar period in the history of the country, the enormous demand will be seen, and even then it is remarkable that prices have been so well sustained. This week there has been a show of strength to prices, but this was probably caused by the arrivals here not being as heavy as expected on the middle days of the week, and the moderate certainty that the latter half of the week will see small receipts, owing to the Thanksgiving Day holiday, which, however, it not observed at the stockyards here. To-day (Wednesday), with 31,000 fresh arrivals and 4,000 left in the pens from yesterday, the market was active and firm and from 5 to 10 cents higher. Light hogs sold at \$3.25@3.55; rough packing, \$3.25@3.40; mixed, \$3.30@3.62½; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.45@3.65; and pigs, \$2.50@3.40. A big percentage of the sales were at \$3.60, and there was an outside top at \$3.65. Eastern shippers are doing very little, getting their supplies cheaper at other points than here.

CATTLE.—Receipts thus far this month, compared with a year ago, decreased 37,400, and the year's receipts thus far exhibit 53,000 decrease compared with a year ago. This month's receipts will be the smallest November receipts since 1886, or about 195,000, against 220,000 a year ago, 211,000 in November, 1896, and 327,000 in November, 1892. Arrivals of cattle have been irregular this week, owing to the interference of the storm with railroad traffic. The total has, however, been fully ample for all demands of the trade. Prime cattle ruled steady on Monday and Tuesday, while the medium grades of beef cattle had to sell lower. To-day (Wednesday) the receipts ruled light, only 7,500, and the market had a stronger pulse from the start, an irregular advance of from 10 to 20 cents being quoted, and the supply being fairly well bought up at an early hour of the forenoon. The stocker trade still rules dull, but not more so than is characteristic of this season of the year, when the supplies of common stuff are always liberal, and the demand confined largely to grades good enough to put on short feed for the late winter market. The demand is quite good for native butcher stock, and prices in this branch are well maintained. Any material change in the condition of the cattle market need not be looked for in the near future.

SHEEP.—Arrivals of sheep have been extremely light, and the market has worked into a more favorable condition for the shipper, sheep selling readily at 10 to 15 cents higher than last week, while lambs are from 15 to 30 cents higher. Shropshire "buck" lambs for breeding purposes have been commanding the highest prices lately. If shippers from a distance begin to send in their sheep there will undoubtedly be another drop in prices, as there are plenty of sheep at nearby feed yards ready to be rushed in.

Chicago Provision Market.

The first half of the present week saw more interest in the market by outsiders than has been evinced for some months. This was particularly the case on Tuesday, when the market plainly showed the effects of an increase in outside buying. Commission houses executed numerous orders, which, however, were in the main all in small lots. Prices advanced 15 cents on pork and 7½ cents on lard and ribs, all closing at top figures. The advance was made in the face of moderate selling on the bulge by packers, which shows at once how good the outside inquiry was. To-day (Wednesday) there was a slight reaction, as packers sold freely on a market opening up strong. There seems very little reason to expect any material advance in provisions for some time, which is the view taken generally by the talent in the pit. Prices of hogs still keep a little too high. Packers hope for a 3c. hog this winter, but it is not likely they will get him below 3¼c., which latter figure is likely to be reached by the new year. At present they are paying nearly \$3.60 for their hogs, although the receipts are large everywhere. Wednesday the Chicago Packing & Provision Co., for example, bought 2,210 hogs of an average weight of 283½ lbs., for which they paid \$3.57½, 5½c. higher than they paid on Tuesday. Of course this is for a good grade of hogs. It is possible the market might do otherwise than expected, for the provision market, like time and tide, waits for no man. However, it looks as if the bottom has been reached, and that there will be an ultimate advance. There may, of course, be occasional small declines, but they will not effect the market. Another factor in the market is corn. If coarse grain bulls, provisions will not decline, but if corn eases off somewhat the provision market will slip off with it. The outlook is for prices to remain where they are until after the Christmas holidays. After that there appears to be every chance of a steady increase, and prices will advance to a point that will allow the long-suffering packer to sell his product at a fair profit. If this be so, then product for May delivery will be a good purchase, and if held will make money for the buyer. The cash demand still continues exceptional and the amount of provisions exported to Europe exceed anything in the history of the trade.

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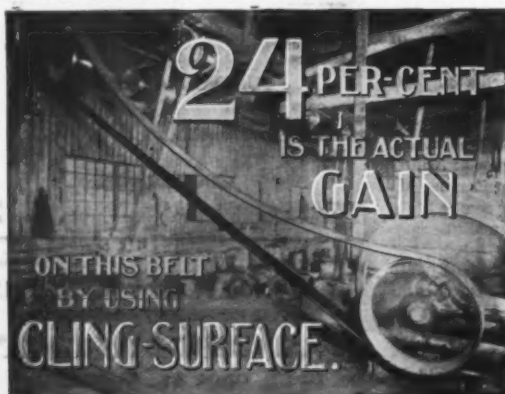
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Write us and we will tell you HOW, and WHY, or better still, order one under the above guarantee; if not satisfactory it may be returned to us and we will pay freight both ways.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.

166-172 Virginia Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.
SATURDAY, NOV. 19.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.85	7.90	7.85	7.90	7.90
January... 8.92½	9.02½-5	8.92½	9.02½	9.02½
May... 9.20	9.22½	9.20	9.20	9.20
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.87½	4.90-2½	4.87½	4.90-2½	4.90-2½
January... 4.92½	4.97½	4.92½	4.97½	4.97½
May... 5.10	5.12½	5.10	5.12½	5.12½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
January... 4.52½-5	4.60	4.52½	4.57½-60	4.57½-60
May... 4.67½	4.70	4.67½	4.70	4.70

MONDAY, NOV. 21.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.90	7.90	7.80	7.85	
January... 9.02½	9.10	9.00	9.10	
May... 9.17½	9.30	9.1½	9.30	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.92½	4.95	4.87½	4.95	
January... 4.97½	5.05	4.97½	5.05	
May... 5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.17½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.55	4.55	4.57½	4.65	
January... 4.57½	4.65	4.57½	4.65	
May... 4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75	

TUESDAY, NOV. 22.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.87½	8.00	7.87½	8.00	
January... 9.10	9.25	9.07½	9.22½	
May... 9.30	9.42½	9.27½	9.40	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.97½	5.02½	4.95	5.02½	
January... 5.05	5.12½	5.05	5.10	
May... 5.17½	5.27½	5.1½	5.25	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.55	4.55	4.57½	4.60	
January... 4.62½	4.72½	4.62½	4.72½	
May... 4.71½	4.85	4.75	4.85	

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 8.05	8.05	7.87½	7.90	
January... 9.27½	9.30	9.12½	9.15	
May... 9.47½	9.50	9.32½	9.32½	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 5.05	5.05	4.95	4.95	
January... 5.12½	5.15	5.05	5.05	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.72½	4.72½	4.67½	4.67½	
January... 4.72½	4.72½	4.67½	4.67½	

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

A holiday.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.80	7.85	7.80	7.80	
January... 9.15	9.15	9.07½	9.10	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90	
January... 5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.50	4.52½	4.50	4.50	
January... 4.65	4.67½	4.62½	4.62½	

W. J. GIBSON & CO.

W. J. Gibson & Co., of Chicago, have found such a satisfactory increase in their business this fall that they have been obliged to add to their force Mr. Charles Beazley, a broker of twenty-five years' experience in the provision pit of the Chicago Board of Trade, to take charge of the provision end of the business. They have also found it necessary to open a laboratory in connection with their offices, to enable them to handle with greater facility their rapidly-increasing tallow and grease business. The laboratory work, as well as inspection of all goods they offer in this line, will be in charge of Mr. James Pryer, who is so well known an authority that further comment is unnecessary. With these increased facilities this well-known firm will be able to handle the business of its numerous patrons with greater satisfaction than ever.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has followed the lead of the Minneapolis, and has become a member of the National Board of Trade.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

In response to an inquiry about the after effects of cattle dipping, W. E. Skinner, of Fort Worth, states that no trouble has been experienced.

Packers outside of the stockyards have received about 500,000 hogs since the first of last January, which are not included in the official totals.

There will not be as many sheep fed in Colorado this year as last, nor will there be as many cattle in dry lots during the coming winter as last.

Last week 5,597 cars of live stock were received here and 995 cars shipped out. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,328 cars, and for the same week last year 6,189 cars.

More than 200,000 sheep will be fattened for market in Dodge County, Neb., this winter. There are already over 75,000 in the feed lots at Fremont. The Standard Cattle Company, of Ames, will feed about 7,000, and nearly every farmer will feed more or less.

The receipts of the Irish and Danish hogs for last week were reported by cable only 27,000, against 31,000 the week previous, and 34,000 last year. They have been running heavier during the fall than expected, and this week's figures are the first encouragement the American packer has had in some time. Since January the Danish hog receipts are only 34,700 behind last year's.

Last week Kansas City received 2,000 more cattle than the corresponding week last year, while Chicago decreased 13,300, Omaha 2,200 and St. Louis 10,500. Combined receipts were 24,000 smaller than a year ago. Chicago's receipts of hogs last week, compared with a year ago, increased 25,000, Kansas City increased 11,000, Omaha 29,000 and St. Louis 18,000, making a total gain of 83,000.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

The new residence of Gustavus F. Swift, at Ellis avenue and Forty-ninth street, is completed, and Mr. Swift gave a house-warming on Thanksgiving Day to all the members of his family near enough to attend. The house cost \$100,000, and consists of twenty-six rooms, exclusive of eleven bathrooms and a billiard room. In the rear is a \$24,000 stable.

Receiver Catlin, who has been liquidating the estate of A. W. Wright, who failed in 1893 after trying to run a pork corner, has applied to the court for a further allowance of \$5,000. The liabilities of Wright on the Board of Trade were about \$250,000, and the assets were nominally around \$35,000. The creditors have had 5 per cent. on their claims; the receiver has already had \$2,000. The receiver now applies for \$5,000 additional for his own fees and \$2,500 for lawyer's fees. The creditors are promised possibly 5 per cent. more. If the allowances are all granted the estate will cost about 25 per cent. to liquidate.

There has been a very animated discussion

by Board of Trade people of a proposition to change the rules so there shall be only five or three directors of the Exchange, instead of fifteen, as at present. The proposition, which is being particularly urged by George R. Nichols, receives some support because of the belief the business of the Exchange could be more expeditiously and carefully done by a small body than by the present unwieldy one. It is possible, though not very probable, that as a result of this discussion the number of directors to be voted for in January will be cut down. Mr. Nichols urges that the office of second-vice-president be abolished and that there be only enough directors to assign to each one the business now attended to by the present cumbersome committees. There is also some discussion in favor of the Exchange abandoning its present State charter and reorganizing without any charter as a voluntary body, after the fashion of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Demoralization of provision rates between the Missouri River and Chicago, which has prevailed for several months, culminated last week in the announcement of the Chicago Great Western that it will put into effect Dec. 6 an open rate of 15 cents. This is a cut below the authorized tariff of 8½ cents. Competitors of the Chicago Great Western announced that they will not meet the reductions, preferring to let the traffic go to the road making the cut. That the rate will be met by way of St. Louis is considered certain. In publishing this 15-cent tariff the Chicago Great Western applies it only to bacon. All other meat provisions, however, take the same rate as bacon, hence the cut will apply equally to all. Furthermore, the reduction is to apply upon all shipments to Chicago, whether they are to be consumed here or go to the seaboard or the East. Rumor has it that the provision rate from Chicago to the East has been secretly cut 15 cents by all the Eastern lines, hence the reduction on through shipments from the Missouri River to the East amounts to 23½ cents, making the through tariff 30 cents, as against an authorized rate of 53½ cents.

The Board of Trade political situation is narrowing down. It is pretty clear the contest for the presidency of the Exchange will lie between Charles Hulburd and R. S. Lyon. The latter is first vice-president, and is "in line" for the place. President Carter has declared he will not accept the nomination. Those who are familiar with the situation say between these two candidates for first place there will be a "pretty fight." Mr. Hulburd is at the head of the commission concern of Hulburd, Warren & Co., and Mr. Lyon is with the firm of Merrill & Lyon. The expectation is that retiring director James Nicol will be nominated for second vice-president. Director W. N. Eckhardt will be urged for renomination. Two of the retiring directors, Henry Zeiss and George W. Stone, are representatives of the provision pit, and it is not unlikely they will be renominated, if they are desirous of the places. Otherwise two men from the provision trade are likely to be nominated in their stead. Second Vice-President Parker becomes first vice-president as a matter of course. The political pot on the Exchange has begun to boil earlier than usual this year, the election still being six weeks off.

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SAILINGS

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New York and San Juan,
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THIS IS THE ONLY LINE of Steamers taking
FREIGHT from this country to the
Island of Porto Rico.

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AGENTS, 130 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

WAXED PAPER

is the best & cheapest thing
you can use to wrap up

SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT

Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease
Proof. Made in White, Colored
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nesses. Send for samples and
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Hamburg, New Jersey.

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105 Hudson St., Boston Office, 77 Bedford
Street.

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PURE SUGAR
LOAF SYRUP.

The best known syrup for curing. This
syrup has been continually used by the
best curers of all kinds of meats for over
thirty years.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER CO., Sole Agents
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1760. Incorporated 1898.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week in Rotterdam shows a little improvement and there were sales of choice brands at 38 and 39 florins. Neutral lard was weaker, selling down to 37 florins.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending Nov. 25:

Nov. 19—No sales to-day.
Sales this week, 5,569 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 1,706 tcs.
" 21. Harrison sold at 39 florins.
" 21. Orange King sold at 38 florins.
250 tcs. sold.
" 22. Helmet sold at 39 florins.
" 22. Calumet sold at 38 florins.
" 22. Modoc sold at 38 florins.
180 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Nov. 19. Per Stmr. Statendam—United, 30; Stern, 75; Eastman, 100; Doid, 60; Hammond, 420; S. & S., 404; Armour, 120; A. Junger, 140; Swift, 68. Total, 1,484 tcs.

Nov. 21. Per Stmr. Urbino from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 400; Morris, 75; Cincinnati, 22; Martin, 121; Pittsburg, 60. Total, 678 tcs.

Nov. 21. Per Stmr. Queen Wilhelmina from Baltimore—Morris, 600; Cudahy P. Co., 140; Armour & Co., 216; Swift, 200. Total, 1,216 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Nov. 19. Per Stmr. Statendam—Swift, 410; Hammond, 100; Armour & Co., 252; Friedman, 538. Total, 1,280 tcs.

Nov. 21. Per Stmr. Urbino from Baltimore—King, 80; Armour & Co., 450; Swift, 50; Cincinnati, 38; Cudahy P. Co., 135. Total, 743 tcs.

Nov. 21. Per Stmr. Queen Wilhelmina from Baltimore—Morris, 300; Cudahy P. Co., 225; Armour & Co., 275; Swift, 50. Total, 850 tcs.

CINCINNATI PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

The annual report of Secretary C. B. Murray, of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Pork Packers' and Provision Dealers' Association, shows an enlargement in hog killing operations in that city for the year ending Nov. 1, in comparison with previous years since 1879, the total reaching 675,000, against 600,000 for the preceding year. The summer curing feature began in 1872, and for the 26 years from 1872 to 1897 inclusive the annual average slaughtering in Cincinnati was 585,000, compared with which the year now closed shows an increase of 90,000 hogs, or more than 15 per cent.

The year just ended has passed all previous records in the number of hogs slaughtered by Western packers as an entirety, as well as in the movement of product from the United States to foreign markets. The Cincinnati Price Current has information indicating that the total slaughtering for the year ending Nov. 1 represented approximately 22-350,000 hogs, compared with 18,710,000 the preceding year, which number largely exceeded any earlier year. The Eastern slaughtering for the year has probably somewhat exceeded 6,000,000 hogs. The amount of money

paid out for the number slaughtered in the West was approximately \$190,000,000, and for the Eastern slaughterings \$50,000,000—making an aggregate of \$240,000,000, or \$800,000 on the average for each working day of the year, exclusive of outlays for labor and other features incident to such operations.

MOVEMENT OF SOUTHERN CATTLE.

The National Live Stock Association's bulletin, issued Wednesday, 23d inst., states that there is a material decrease in the movement of Southern cattle through Colorado and contiguous States during the season which ends with November. There were 280,994 inspected through the State this season, as against 372,689 during the season of 1897. This falling off is laid to the war scare and to high prices. For instance, Montana took 78,955 head in 1895, and only 1,018 this season. Wyoming took 40,000 head in the same year, but only 8,000 head this. Cattle moved as follows: From Texas, 45,555; New Mexico, 67,581; Arizona, 120,053; Old Mexico, 39,563; California, 8,247. Old Mexico sent last season 72,748 head of cattle.

CANADIAN CATTLE SEIZED.

Inspector of Live Stock Stevens of the Custom House at Buffalo last week seized six carloads of Canadian cattle at the Buffalo stockyards by order of the Treasury Department. When the cattle arrived in that city it is said they were valued at \$14 a head, and under the existing tariff \$3.75 was levied on each head as duty. The duty was paid by the consignees, which amounted to \$800. A short time after the inspector appeared, and had the cattle weighed. He found that the cattle had been undervalued and had them locked up. The cattle were sold at auction.

NAVY CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts were awarded in Washington on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1898, to be delivered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

Sam Heymann, 25,000 lbs. roast beef, at .0771 per lb., in 2-lb. tins.
Sam Heymann, 50,000 lbs. salted beef, at .0546 per lb., in ½-bbls.
Armour & Co., 50,000 lbs. roast mutton, at .0822 per lb., in 2-lb. tins.
C. F. Caughey, 50,000 lbs. corned beef, at .0875 per lb., in 2-lb. tins.

VENEZUELAN EXPOSITION IN 1900.

There will be opened at Caracas, Venezuela, on Jan. 1, 1900, a national exposition of * * * agricultural and manufactured products. The nations that may wish to take part in the exposition must be represented to celebrate the advent of the new century. The exposition will be closed promptly on April 27.

DECORTICATION OF PEPPER.

W. H. Cole & Co., brokers, of London, England, gave Consul General Osborne the following information, which he transmits to the State Department:

Pepper shells and their attending dust, etc., are the so-called "refuse" arising from the turning of the natural black pepper berry into white pepper, and this is effected by various methods, such as soaking, liming and by machinery, both in the Eastern markets of production and after shipment thence.

The so-called "Singapore" white, as shipped from that port, is made from the fully ripened black berries as cultivated in the neighboring islands, and the hull is removed in Singapore by hand and friction before the berries are fully dried. So-called "Penang" white, as shipped from there, is made from black berries really grown in Sumatra, but imported into the Island of Penang in a dried condition. There the berries are soaked in lime and water for some weeks, until the hull is soft, when it is removed by rubbing and washing, by both feet and hands, and is finally slightly coated with lime before shipment.

Siam white is manufactured on much the same lines as Singapore, and from black berries grown in Siam.

From this it will be seen a large quantity of hulls and broken berries may and do accumulate, and they are shipped from the East in considerable quantities to the consuming markets during each season, and are used for making ground black pepper, which, though darker in color, is not necessarily impure.

In Europe, a certain quantity of the finest grade of white pepper has for years been made by hulling the Singapore and Penang black peppers, shipped in a perfectly dried state, by soaking and with the aid of decortivating machinery.

It may also be desirable to point out that pepper berries left on the vines till overripe lose their hull entirely by a natural course of decay (or decortication) and become actually white pepper, which after all, is simply the kernel of the black berry.

Checks That are Not Taxed.

Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott, upon legal opinion by the Attorney General, has decided that "depositors of a bank drawing out their own money personally are not required to stamp their checks." This does not apply to negotiable checks, nor to checks made payable to another.

Thanksgiving Day Soap Fire.

The Allen B. Wrisley Co.'s soap factory, at 479-485 Fourth avenue, Chicago, was completely destroyed by fire Thursday night, 24th inst. Spontaneous combustion is the supposed cause. The estimated loss is \$105,000. About \$75,000 of this is stock and machinery. The property was insured.

WE WANT DINNER FOR TWO,

Said the green bridegroom to the waiter at Delmonico's.

The waiter bowing, answered, "will ze lady and gentleman haf table d'hote or a la carte?"

The bridegroom replied, "Oh, bring us some of both with lots of gravy on 'em."

When you hesitate between Genuine Vegetable Parchment paper and a substitute, don't order some of both.

Wax papers and imitation Parchments do not take the place of Genuine Vegetable Parchment.

We only make one grade. The highest that skill can produce.

WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT COMPANY,
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,
Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts for the past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	54,041	83,039	12,973
Same week 1897....	43,186	71,089	15,713
Same week 1896....	55,502	50,101	20,207
Same week 1895....	30,943	63,132	12,444
Chicago	43,500	201,100	81,100
Omaha	15,600	52,300	15,200
St. Louis	12,200	44,000	5,800
Kansas City	45,000	83,000	13,000

Total	116,300	380,400	115,100
Previous week	105,400	345,400	127,500
Same week 1897....	140,900	311,000	104,700

Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co.	7,482	32,219	3,400
Swift and Co.	6,035	20,285	2,141
S. & S. Co.	4,201	3,197	613
Dold Pack. Co.	845	6,477	156
Fowler, Son & Co.	76	12,555	...

Total	18,908	75,254	6,457
Previous week	17,740	74,103	11,382
Same week 1897....	16,965	67,311	12,453

CATTLE.—The past week's supply of native cattle again very small; in fact, only 16 cars went to the seaboard, against 24 cars for the previous week, and 40 cars for the corresponding week one year ago. While a few very fancy Christmas cattle were purchased at \$6 by one of the city butchers here for a display, the highest price otherwise paid during the week for 1,127-lb average at \$5.25. A bunch of 149, weighing 1,301-lb average, sold at \$5.10. Native cows of 1,120-lb average sold as high as \$3.85 for a few. The choice butcher cows and heifers sold well during the entire week. Some heifers of 873-lb average sold at \$4. A few bulls of 1,860-lb average sold at \$3. A bunch of 80 head of a particular brand of well finished fed Texas of 1,385-lb average sold at \$4.80, but otherwise fed Texas of 1,258-lb average sold at \$4.30. To be sure, the canners are a great deal less. Fancy fed cows of 1,350-lb average sold at \$3.50; fair cows of 846-lb average sold at \$2.95. Some bulls of 1,041-lb average sold as low as \$2.05. Western steers, 1,329-lb average sold at \$4.40. Western heifers, 815-lb average at \$3.10. Colorado steers of 1,330-lb average sold at \$5.05. Colorado heifers of 704-lb average sold at \$3.50. A bunch of 612 New Mexican steers of 575-lb average sold for \$4.10. The supply in the quarantine Texas division rather small. A bunch of 48 of 1,237-lb average of very good finish sold at \$4.05, but the highest price otherwise for 992-lb average \$3.75. A bunch of 138 of 604-lb average sold at \$2.80. A few fancy cows, quarantine, of 812-lb average, sold at \$3.25; otherwise some of 756-lb average sold at \$2.90, and quite a number of 670-lb average sold at \$2.62½. Quarantine heifers of 550-lb average at \$2.75, and some good quarantine bulls of

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING

Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators. Cars, Etc.**

F.W. BIRD & SON
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

1,300-lb average sold at \$2.75. The outside purchasers for the week: Cudahy 1,341 head, Eastman 149 head, Schwarzschild 155, Swift 572 head, Armour 208, Krauss 301 head, Hall 135 head. The stocker and feeder trade for the week was fairly good; the better grades, as usual, brought stiff to higher prices; the poor trash dull and at low figures. Shipments of stockers and feeders for the week 635 cars, against 585 cars for previous, against 728 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The present week opened with a severe snowstorm covering the greater portion of the West, so that shipments of stock so far have been in a great measure delayed. This, however, had a good effect on some of the markets. The arrivals Monday 7,572, on Tuesday 4,522, on Wednesday 8,170. A bunch of 40 head of 1,526-lb average sold at \$5.15, the highest price so far this week. Some cows of 1,030-lb average at \$3.05. Some heifers of 1,054-lb average at \$4.20. A few light bulls of 1,050-lb average sold at \$3.50; but bulls of 1,460-lb average sold at \$3.25. Medium fleshed cattle ranged from \$4.50 to \$4.75; 80 head of a special brand of fed Texas of 1,367-lb average sold at \$4.75. Some of 1,174-lb average, well finished, sold at \$4.10. Cows of 823-lb average at \$2.75. Some bulls of 990-lb average sold as low as \$2. Western heifers of 1,370-lb average sold as high as \$4.40. Western cows of 916-lb average \$3. Some Western bulls, light average, 915-lb average, \$2.30. Colorado steers, 1,344-lb average, sold at \$4.60. Colorado cows of 830-lb average at \$3.25. Some bulls of 1,340-lb average \$2.35. Quite a bunch of New Mexican cows of 840-lb average sold at \$2.85. The Southern Texas cattle only in very small supply. Some well finished steers of 1,118-lb average sold as high as \$4.50. Some 990-lb average cows at \$3. Some 1,040-lb average bulls at \$2.40. On the whole, so far, the market may be called a fairly steady one, and even stockers and feeders have a firmer feeling. To be sure, the well finished feeders are always in good demand.

HOGS.—For the past week the highest price paid for hogs was on Monday. Thursday tops stood at \$3.45, with bulk \$3.30@ \$3.40. Friday's prices on the same level. On Saturday a little weaker feeling on the few tops offered, which went at \$3.42½; just 10c. lower than prices paid for tops on Monday. Bulk Saturday went \$3.30@ \$3.40, just 5c. lower than the bulk sold for on Monday. Pigs ranged \$2.75@ \$3.20. Heavy hogs \$3.25@ \$3.45. Packers and medium weight hogs \$3.35@ \$3.45. Light hogs ranged from \$3.25 @ \$3.35. Cudahy was a purchaser of light hogs, purchasing on this market 48 cars. Of the outside purchasers St. Joseph got a car, and a car of heavies went to Monterey, Mexico. The inclement weather of the present week had a good effect on the market; the receipts so far very small in all the markets. Monday's market showed 8,019 head, Tuesday's market 8,137, Wednesday's showed 9,230. The tops on Monday stood \$3.45, with bulk \$3.30@ \$3.42½; heavy hogs \$3.37½@ \$3.45; mixed packing \$3.30@ \$3.40; light mixed \$3.17½@ \$3.35. On Tuesday the market was from 2½@ 5c. higher on the different grades all along the line. Wednesday developed a still stronger market, so far tops stood at \$3.50, the bulk \$3.37½@ \$3.50; heavy hogs \$3.45@ \$3.55, mixed packing \$3.40@ \$3.47½, light mixed \$3.25@ \$3.42½. Good pigs ranging all the way from \$3@ \$3.30. The weather now through the entire West is changing to a more genial temperature, which will no doubt have an effect on the arrivals for the balance of the week, and may have a depressing effect on prices.

SHEEP.—The receipts during the past week were rather small and the market can be called a fairly firm one. Some 85-lb average lambs sold at \$5.25. Some 305 Western sheep, 114-lb average, sold at \$4.25. A bunch of 540 Wyoming stockers of 53-lb average sold at \$4. So far this week the supply very small; on Monday 5,045, on Tuesday only 745, on Wednesday 2,300. Lambs of 78-lb average sold as high as \$5.30. A bunch of 841 New Mexican wethers of 102-lb average sold at \$4. A bunch of 867 Idaho fed wethers of 105-lb average sold at \$4, so that at present the market may be called firm, and it is not expected that heavy receipts for the balance of the week will materially affect prices.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* J. W. Overton, of Dallas, Texas, has been awarded the contract for supplying dressed beef to the Government troops in Cuba at 9½¢.

* It is announced that Sir Thomas Lipton will convert his provision and grocery business at Chicago into a stock concern in February next.

* His Excellency Tutarō Komura, the new Japanese Minister, accompanied by his suite, was a visitor last week at the Chicago stockyards and packinghouses.

* The Schmidt & Diebel packinghouse in Columbus, Ohio, was opened Thursday night of last week. A public reception was given to hundreds of the citizens.

* A fire, probably started by extreme heat from the boilers, damaged the pork packing building of Wm. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore, Md., to the extent of \$100.

* Fire caused by an explosion in the top of the refrigerating plant at the Centre Market, Washington, D. C., is said, will probably cause a loss of \$15,000; fully insured.

* Miss Helen Genevieve Rappel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rappel, was wedded last week in Chicago to Paul Hazard, Eastern credit man for Nelson Morris & Co.

* The firm of Miller & Lux has just finished building an immense dip for cattle at the McPike ranch, California, and proposes dipping all its cattle to prevent infection from Texas fever.

* Fire has destroyed buildings occupied by the Beck Provision Co., of Josephine and Brevier streets, Cleveland, Ohio. The barn and peapin buildings were saved. Loss, \$15,000; covered by insurance.

* The Armour Packing Co. has closed its packing year, and the compiled figures representing the slaughter of hogs, cattle and sheep show that the last year was the greatest packing year in the history of the Armour house in Kansas City.

* By the first of December next it is expected that the new plant of the Colorado Packing Co. will be in operation at Globeville, Col., which it is said will be perfect in every detail, having a capacity of 250 hogs per day, and is to cost about \$75,000.

* George Gould, of New York, contemplates putting a new line of cattle ships between New Orleans and Southampton, England, delivering Southern and Western cattle into the English markets by a practically all-water route to lessen the present shipping expenses.

* The interesting figures of Superintendent Murray, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, shows that that city has done a much larger business the past month than that of October, 1897, in the way of smoked meats, the production of bacon being nearly 500,000 pounds ahead.

* The Armour extract plant at Omaha is now in running order and two or three batches of beef extract have been manufactured. This department is provided with the latest machinery and when run to its full capacity will turn out a large quantity of beef extract daily.

* The Dubuque (Iowa) Packing Company is to be the title of the new institution which is to open for business about Dec. 1 next at Dubuque. Messrs. James Beach and Chris Schmidt are the main backers of the new enterprise, and it is expected that fifty men will be employed.

* Mr. Frank T. Clybourn, of the firm of Bacon, Dawson & Co., commission merchants, of Chicago, died recently at Anniston, Ala., where he had gone to seek relief from a catarrhal trouble. Mr. Clybourn was in the forty-second year of his age, and was widely known to stockmen and packers throughout the West.

* It is said that 5,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Mobile, Ala., to Cuba within a month. A number of steamships have been fitted up for this traffic, which are to return with cargoes of fruit. The local dealers claim that if the Mexican and Venezuelan prices prevailed considerable increase would be possible in the cattle trade.

* Tabulated statements of the receipts and shipments of live stock are now being prepared by the Union Stockyards Company at Omaha. These figures will be printed in the annual statement which will be issued on Jan. 1. Commencing this year the fiscal year of the Union Stockyards company will commence and end with the calendar year instead of on Dec. 1 as heretofore.

* The Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, have perfected their plans for their new beef house in Providence, Mass., on the site of the old box, and are now beginning the erection of it. This branch house will be modern in every sense. The latest and most improved fixtures will be installed throughout. The box will be the best that can be had of the kind. The size of the building will be 52x70 feet.

* The Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Wichita, Kan., has recently made a large shipment of a car containing exclusively 10,000 packages or 30,000 pounds of their celebrated brand of "White Clover Leaf" lard to the Pacific coast. No doubt some of this car of lard sent westward will eventually find its way into the islands of the Philippines to feed the troops now guarding our national honor at that far away point.

* Mr. J. Ross Brown, assistant auditor for Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, has left Lexington, Ky., where he was stationed since the last of August in superintending the distribution of beef for the United States troops. During his stay he has furnished about \$50,000 worth of beef. The quartermaster and quartermaster sergeants presented him with a signed testimonial expressing their appreciation of his excellent services. Mr. Brown was also at Chickamauga, where he issued beef to 60,000 soldiers and 15,000 civilians every day.

* It is said that the Indianapolis (Ind.) stockyards bids fair to do a greater business this than in any previous year, if the traffic

of the two closing months meets expectations. President Samuel Rauh is very confident that 1,500,000 hogs will be handled. The present management is making every effort to please shippers who come to this market, and the buyers as well, and as a result there is a steady increase in business. Through the entire year better prices are said to have been paid in the Indianapolis market than at any other Western market.

* General Superintendent Louis Newgass, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, at Kansas City, states that the company will soon begin work on its new plant. While the contract has not been let, negotiations are pending which will be closed when the revised designs of the architect are received. The new plant will extend over a ground area of 400x400 feet, the cost of construction will be from \$350,000 to \$400,000, and when in working order the new house will furnish employment for more than 1,000 men. The killing capacity will be 3,000 cattle and 4,000 sheep daily.

* Assistant State Dairy Inspector John C. Tracey, of New Jersey, has made charges against Henry McDonald and Charles Somers, of Newark, N. J., of selling oleomargarine for butter. The penalty is \$100 and costs. There is no common sense in selling oleomargarine for butter. Oleomargarine should be and can be sold on its merits alone, i. e., in States where its sale is legal. No attempt should be made to sell this wholesome product in States whose laws prohibit it. The remedy for this injustice is to be applied by the law makers of the State affected. Dealers should recognize these facts. If they did they would have less friction with the officers of the State.

* The Entertainment Committee of the National Live Stock Convention, which will be held in Denver, Col., on Jan. 4, has received a letter from a prominent breeder of Spanish bulls in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, offering to bring four thoroughbred fighting toros and five experienced matadors, three men and two women, to Denver on this occasion and give a "Gran Corrida" after the old style. The committee is seriously considering the matter, and if it can see its way clear and can secure an arena large enough to hold 50,000 people, the Mexican's proposition probably will be accepted.

To Prevent Mould.

A valuable receipt how to prevent mould on hams, bacon, tongues, etc., will be sent free to any one, by writing to B. Heller & Co., Chemists, Chicago, Ill.***



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Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

Test of 11 Tierces S. P. A. C. Hams Winter Packing.

(Written for "The National Provisioner.")

(Copyright, d.)

The hams were thoroughly chilled prior to packing and stored in a temperature of about 36 to 38 degrees, Fahrenheit. They were not pumped. They averaged 16 pounds each, and were packed at 297 pounds per tierce. The pickle used was 72 degrees. Five pounds of sugar per tierce were used in each case. Out of all the lots tested, there was but one light shank which went sour. The tierces were sufficiently rolled. The following are the particulars of the test and the result:

Lot.	Number Tierces.	Lbs. Salt-peter.	Lbs. Sugar.	Lbs. Borax.	Lbs. Boric Acid.	Lbs. Picked at.	Strength of Pickle.
A	312½	292	5	1½	0	297	72
B	313½	291	5	1½	0	297	72
C	313½	291	5	1½	0	297	72
D	313½	291	5	1½	0	297	72
E	313½	291	5	1½	0	297	72
F	313½	291	5	1½	0	297	72
G	313½	291	5	1½	0	297	72
H	313½	291	5	1½	0	297	72

In 67 days from the date of packing one tierce from Lot A, one from Lot B and one from Lot D was taken and weighed out as follows:

	Lbs. per Tierce.	Weighted out of Smoke.	Extra lost of Packing.	Value of Shank at 10c. per lb.	Net Value.
A....	312½	292	8c.	\$20.20	\$20.12
B....	313½	291	9c.	20.10	20.01
D....	313	290	0	20.00	20.00

The net value takes into consideration the entire cost of packing upon which basis the test was made. In the case of these three tierces the balance is unquestionably in favor of borax. There appears to be no questioning the value of this combination of soda and boric acid as obtained in the matter known as borax in the curing of meats, as this test will further prove. It should be distinctly understood that this test was an absolute fact and is not published in the interest of any one, nor for any other purpose than to benefit the trade which "The National Provisioner" represents. Facts are facts and incontrovertible. To proceed with the test, however.

The smoked meats were weighed about two weeks after the tierces were opened. In 120 days A, B, and D, remaining three tierces, were opened and weighed out as follows:

	Lbs. per Tierce.	Weighted out of Smoke.	Extra lost of Packing.	Value @ 10c. per lb.	Net Value.
A....	325	298	8c.	\$20.80	\$20.72
B....	315	292	9c.	20.20	20.11
D....	325	292	0	20.20	20.20

This shows a gain in favor of A of 52 cents against D, proving conclusively that borax can be used to great advantage. On exporting S. P. A. C. hams a similar test would be well worthy a trial. Boracic acid prevents the action of salt in curing meats and has no place in the trade, except in cases where it can be used dry in fine powder. Further comment is unnecessary. A synopsis of the whole test, however, may be of interest and serve as a guide to any one wishing to make a similar test, which no doubt is worth trying. Aside from the satisfactory result obtained as given, there are many valuable suggestions which may be deduced by readers of this journal as fitted to their own particular situation, whether they be in the export or domestic trade of wholesale or retail cattle and hog products.

	Weighted out of Pickle in 67 days.	Weighted out of Smoke in 120 days.
A.....	312½ lb	292 lb
B.....	313½ lb	291 lb
C.....	313½ lb	291 lb
D.....	313 lb	290 lb
E.....	313 lb	287 lb
F.....	313 lb	285 lb
G.....	320 lb	288 lb
H.....	320 lb	290 lb

*Weighed out and repacked in same pickle, smoked in 120 days from packing.

The formula under which A was cured evidently leads from every standpoint, not only in the matter of gain, but especially in the paramount matter of subsequent shrinkage. Of the three tierces kept over 120 days the pickle in each case was perfectly sweet, so that the presence of the borax and boric acid as against its absence in the other instance, proved nothing on the question of sour or rosy pickle, owing, no doubt, to the fact of the especial care as to the cleanliness of packages and general conditions observed in the establishment wherein this test was made; owing also, no doubt, in a great degree, to this same fact was the almost entire absence of sour meats, only one light shank being found in this condition in the lot. The establishment in question has a splendid reputation and obtains the topmost of top prices for their goods, which fact is sufficient argument. This test, however, does not purport to be their method of curing in any sense, the only similarity being perhaps the method of handling. The test was eminently satisfactory, however, to the house in question, and made under its supervision and direction at the suggestion of the writer. Similar tests have proven the result of the test already described as being reliable in every respect.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Nov. 19, 1898, and since Oct. 20, 1898, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending Nov 19, 1898.	From Oct. 20, 1898, to date.	Week ending Nov 20, 1897.	From Oct. 20, 1897, to Nov. 20, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	6,026	18,126	3,215	20,867
Lard, tes.....	9,990	38,125	16,919	38,433
" bbls.....	2,867	12,132	1,822	6,577
" tanks, lbs.....	173,591	535,061	151,540	408,450
" pkgs.....	90,846	378,683	61,679	195,159
Hams, bxs.....	4,179	12,372	3,197	11,404
" tes.....	1,610	4,341	1,398	6,059
" bbls.....	621	2,715	356	1,587
" pkgs.....	872	1,761	952	3,083
" pes.....	85,935	278,655	70,212	205,080
Sides, bxs.....	9,600	26,921	12,692	32,993
" tes.....	884	2,262	585	1,707
" bbls.....	709	2,252	1,356	3,594
" pkgs.....	956	4,411	2,019	5,921
" pes.....	150,148	443,330	134,508	444,603
Shoulders, bxs.....	1,265	2,432	843	2,750
" tes.....	10	23	268	321
" bbls.....	83	160	18	63
" pkgs.....	47	215	530	1,124
" pes.....	6,537	10,696	4,978	10,755
Other prod., bxs.....	2,608	6,787	1,776	4,574
" tes.....	332	956	469	1,365
" bbls.....	1,135	1,895	1,137	3,661
" pkgs.....	10,139	34,648	9,902	37,164

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.....	10,841,323	11,938,336
Hams, lbs.....	5,062,894	3,944,767
Sides, lbs.....	10,833,933	13,828,291
Shoulders, lbs.....	961,154	475,665
Other products, lbs.....	2,278,290	1,720,544

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1896-7.
Lard, lbs.....	37,397,354	32,191,576
Hams, lbs.....	14,935,568	13,032,672
Sides, lbs.....	29,789,439	38,731,350
Shoulders, lbs.....	1,904,863	2,139,420
Other products, lbs.....	5,933,954	5,146,921

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending Nov. 19, 1898, and since Oct. 20, as compared with the corresponding time in 1897:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 20, 1898.	Same time, 1897.
Beef, pkgs.....	.....	9	108
Pork, bbls.....	4,660,247	13,524,370	13,300,648
Cut meats, lbs.....	936,133	1,507,108	1,602,992
Lard, lbs.....	.....	.....	.....
SHIPPED.	.....	.....	.....
Beef, pkgs.....	1,028	4,861	4,376
Pork, bbls.....	6,626	18,126	20,867
Cut meats, lbs.....	19,139,271	52,583,824	59,050,433
Lard, lbs.....	10,841,323	37,397,354	32,291,576

HOOF OF OXEN UTILIZED BY AUSTRIANS.

The manufacture of horn buttons is carried on very extensively in Reichenberg, Austria. They are made of the hoofs of oxen. First, the hoofs are boiled in large kettles, then go into a machine which cuts them into fragments. Another machine takes these fragments and shapes buttons from them. The crude buttons then go under a hydraulic press, which stamps various desired patterns. Another machine bores holes in the buttons, and still another polishes them.

An average factory will produce from 1,500 to 2,000 gross of horn buttons a week, a smaller number of large-sized buttons, and a larger number of small-sized ones.

Seven sizes of horn buttons are made, which cost and sell as follows, per gross, in United States currency: Cost price, 16, 18, 21, 25, 31, 43 and 64 cents; selling price, 18, 20, 24, 29, 36, 50 and 70 cents.

The entire product is at present consumed in Reichenberg. The manufacturers say that the United States tariff law makes it impossible for them to export to this country, and that they have no other foreign market.

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**Packinghouse Architects
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CONSULTATION FREE.....

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The past week was one of somewhat increased activity. This was caused by the operation of several of the more prominent tanners, which resulted in cleaning up a considerable amount of stock. The tanners who bought seemed to be of the opinion that they were going to purchase at their own figures, but for some inexplicable reason paid the full market rate, at least, in most cases. The packers have gained confidence, and the situation from their standpoint certainly looks more favorable. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, moved to the extent of several thousand at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., the latter price now constituting the market.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have sold at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They have gained tone and are generally being held at 10c.

COLORADO STEERS have been in fairly active request at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some of the packers demand 9c.

TEXAS STEERS in heavy weights have had a fair call at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They are in some accumulation.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, have been in indifferent request at 11c. Lights have moved in a substantial way at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED COWS have been the late market's strongest factor. Sales aggregating about 30,000 hides were effected at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS have moved in a small way at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There isn't a great deal doing, although the market is well sold up. The tanners are laying low for an expected decline and are making all kinds of bids at something below the market price. The Western contingent wouldn't touch buffs with a boathook for more than 9c. Hides will in a very short time commence to deteriorate, which fact should prove an incentive to buy now. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, are offering at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but few exhibit any anxiety to secure them at the price. A drop of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. would no doubt give a decided impetus to sales.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are rather an indifferent factor at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat. They are in accumulation.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, have sold in a small way at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Smaller hides are ignored.

NATIVE BULLS have sold in a very limited way at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat.

CALFSKINS continue a strong feature at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The supply is inadequate to the demand.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are worth 11c. and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for an ordinary selection.

DEACONS are worth 50c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES are offering at \$3.30 for an ordinary run.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is fairly active. Fresh stock is in especially good demand. We do not change the quotations, which are well sustained.

PACKER PELTS, 70@72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 45@55c.

PACKER LAMBS, 55@72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The week closed with sales aggregating some 20,000 hides; this puts an entirely different phase on the market and packers were stronger, stiff all along the line and sales included some of every description. This week already is a pronounced success for the packers. Their ideas in heavy Texas steers have been realized to the full; 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. has been paid for quite a block of them, and some 6,500 Colorados have been sold at 9c. Some 18,000 hides of various kinds sold first two days of present week. The Colorados sold were a very light average and quite a number of hides rejected from Texas piles included in the lot, but even for a common run of heavy average Colorados it is doubtful if anything less than 9c. would be accepted just now. Native steers have received some attention, and sales have been made at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., lights 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The packers of Kansas City are inclined to be a little bullish on native steers, but it must be remembered that Kansas City in no way makes prices on native steers, as there are five to one killed in Chicago as in Kansas City. Therefore, while Chicago has a plentiful supply and of a heavier average than those of Kansas City, it would be a very nice question to say that native steers would sell higher than 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The branded cow slaughter has fallen off in a remarkable manner; the ranches are pretty well cleaned up, and the packers who thought nothing of slaughtering 5,000 in a week do not slaughter more than one-third of that amount at present. Branded cows held 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native cows are still very scarce and held pretty firmly. Viewing the situation as a whole, the present prospect for a continuance of present asking prices seems to be good for the balance of the year, as such hides are decidedly the best that can be obtained, after that period, for the next four months of the new year, and decidedly easier worth $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound better than any hides that can be produced in that period.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues good, enough buyers are found to keep packers quite closely sold up, and while some of the purchasers hint that quite a quantity have been bought at very good prices to them, still the packers seem to dispose of their stock readily; and the packers are not just the people to put a low valuation and sell them out at what they deem full market prices the day of sale. The absence of stock in the packers' cellars show they are pretty well satisfied with the prices paid.

BOSTON.

There is little change in the situation. Some hides are constantly changing hands, but there seems to be a general apathy. We quote:

BUFFS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The call has improved somewhat both on imported and domestic.

SHEEPSKINS.—No change.

PHILADELPHIA.

The general situation is less confused, although traffic is very limited. We quote:

CITY COWS, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—Firmest feeling and some sales. Two packers control bulk of the holdings, and holding strong for 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for natives. Stocks are moderate. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CITY COWS, 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS (see page 35).

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SUMMARY.

The packer market of the past week has certainly shown an encouraging activity. Several of the most prominent tanning concerns in the country, including the United States Leather Co., have entered the market and purchased extensively. Last Wednesday was a day prolific of events, large sales at firmly sustained prices having been effected. The packers derive much encouragement from the changed conditions, and are very likely regaling themselves with thoughts of higher prices as a circumstance of the near future. The country market is very closely sold up. Many of the tanners are holding off in the anticipation of lower prices, but it is rather doubtful if such a condition should be reached in the very near future, considering the recent very large sales. Perhaps these latter may have been inspired by the fact that hides will very soon commence to deteriorate in quality. In Boston there is little doing. The Philadelphia market is also quiet, although business in New York is improved. There is a much stronger feeling. The holdings which are firmly sustained in price are in the hands of two packers.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10c.; Colorado steers, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1 native cows, 11c.; under 55 lb, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; branded cows, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; native bulls, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; branded steers and cows, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; native bulls, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat; calfskins, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 1; kips, 11@11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 1; deacons, 50c.; slunks, 25c.; horse hides, \$3.30; sheepskins, packer pelts, 70@72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country pelts, 45@55c.; packer lambs, 55@72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

LEVY BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

FAT, SUET AND SKINS

24 and 184 Ten Eyck Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c.; New England hides, 9¼@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½@10c.; country cows, 8¾@9c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10½@11¼c.; butt-branded steers, 9¾c.; side-branded steers, 8¾c.; city cows, 10@10½c.; native bulls, 9@9½c.; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

The United States Leather Co. was among the prominent operators in the Chicago packer market this week.

Henry Gazan, the hide broker, formerly at 108 Fulton street, New York City, is now located on Gold street.

Titus Geehr, of Geehr & Gardner, hide brokers, with offices in New York and Chicago, is still confined to his home.

Subscribers desiring any information pertaining to hides or leather can obtain same at any time on application to our New York office.

Those having anything suitable in hides and skins to offer should communicate with the American Hide & Leather Trading & Importing Co., of Newark, N. J.

A new company, to be known as the Edw. C. Moore Co., has been incorporated for \$75,000, under New Jersey laws. The new concern will deal in hides and will have offices in Newark and New York.

Allen Ramsey, of Manchester, England, was in Portland, Ore., recently, on his way to Vancouver B. C., to talk with capitalists regarding a new enterprise in the form of a substitute for tanbark, which he has established in California. Mr. Ramsey has leased 10,000 acres of land in Kern County, in that State, for the purpose of raising caniaigre, a plant the roots of which are used in place of tanbark, which, it is said, is becoming quite scarce in England, in which country it will not grow, but flourishes in California, and can be raised there and shipped to England to sell at a lower price than that of tanbark.

POPULARITY OF KANGAROO HIDE.

"Not many people have any idea how extensively kangaroo hides are utilized in this country," said a leading wholesale leather dealer. "Last year there were over 400,000 such skins received in New York, and about 80 per cent. of these were tanned in one large establishment in Newark, N. J. The hides all come from Australia and New Zealand, where the kangaroos are killed some 350 miles back from the coast and shipped from Melbourne, Sidney and New Castle, Australia and from Masterson, in New Zealand, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Prior to 1859 kangaroos were killed and eaten in Australia and their hides were cut up and made mostly into shoestrings and belts. But an Englishman named Brown in that year made some experiments, which resulted in his discovering the remarkably tough character of the leather, and he brought several hundred hides to America as a speculation. He tried hard to sell the skins to various tanners, but they were shy of the novelty, and he at last had to sell them at a sacrifice to a New York book-binder. The latter merchant made triangular corner pieces for ledgers and commercial books out of the skins, and thus ascertained the good qualities of the leather. One of these books got into the hands of the proprietor of a large Newark tannery, and his attention was at once attracted by the peculiar appearance of the leather binding. He made some experiments with the skin and

found that it possessed a remarkable tenaciousness and compactness of grain, which prevented it from absorbing water, while the acids in blacking met with an almost imperious substance.

H. L. SWIFT HOME FROM EUROPE.

Mr. H. L. Swift came in Saturday from Europe on the Lucania which docked at 10 a. m. He shipped at Liverpool. For some time Mr. Swift has been in Great Britain for the purpose of looking over the whole meat situation and pushing up business matters among the Swift branches and agencies. He was, with Miss Swift, at the Imperial Hotel until Tuesday afternoon, when he left for Chicago for an indefinite stay. Mr. Swift is naturally reticent about the business affairs of his concern in Europe, but he has given it a good round-up, and has brought some valuable hints home with him for the conference at Chicago.

TESTING VALIDITY OF COLORADO'S OLEO LAW.

Colorado is the next State to follow New Hampshire and Pennsylvania in testing the validity of the State law against selling colored oleomargarine. The case came up last week. Spratlin & Anderson, oleo dealers on lower Seventeenth street in Denver are accused of having sold a ten-pound keg of colored oleo to James B. Goff, who, on Feb. 16 last bought the goods to obtain evidence against the dealers in oleo.

The attorneys for the defense will take the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary, to prove that the State law is an unjust discrimination and unconstitutional. The State Dairy Association is prosecuting the case. Developments will be watched with interest.

CATTLE QUARANTINE RAISED.

Restrictions under the Federal quarantine cattle law ceased on Nov. 15. Texas fever germs cannot live in the North in cold weather, it is believed.

New regulations may be put in effect Jan. 1, 1899. Usually the regulations for the year have not been issued until March 1, but experience has demonstrated the desirability of advancing the date to about the first of the year.

Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says the cattle industry of the country is in a prosperous condition, due partly to a falling off in supply and to increased exports.

FIRE AGAIN DEVASTATES SQUIRE'S.

The large pork packing establishment of John P. Squire & Co., at East Cambridge, Mass., in which a \$40,000 fire occurred two weeks ago, and one man was killed, was again visited by a serious conflagration Monday morning, 21st inst. One man is supposed to have perished in the flames, another was fatally injured, and ten others hurt. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000. The insurance on the plant aggregates \$1,000,000.

"Nellie Blye" Is Introduced to "Armour Rose."

"Nellie Blye," a beautiful thoroughbred Shorthorn, given to the Kansas City (Mo.) Convention Hall gift collection by Mr. H. C. Duncan, of Osborne, Mo., was brought to Kansas City Monday and given apartments befitting her rank and distinction adjoining the quarters of her aristocratic bovine neighbor, "Armour Rose," who was presented for this Convention Hall project by Mr. Kirk B. Armour, as already told in this paper.

"Nellie" was duly presented to "Armour Rose," and sniffed her salutations. While they are both extremely jealous of each other, they agree in thinking that the \$1,000 value allotted them each is much too low. Miss Blye is a belle among bovines and knows it. The Convention Hall management may well be proud of Mr. Duncan's generous gift.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Nov. 19, 1898, is as follows:

To	Week ending Nov. 19, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '98 to Nov. 19, '98
PORK, BBL'S.			
U. Kingdom...	1,738	1,120	5,724
Continent....	1,011	200	3,341
So. & Cen. Am.	120	120	420
W. Indies....	2,376	4,019	7,017
Br. No. Am.	195	155	473
Other countries	55	.....	142
Total	5,530	5,623	17,126

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	15,809,721	14,465,153	45,429,009
Continent....	2,144,346	805,125	8,709,207
So. & Cen. Am.	5,600	293,850	335,600
W. Indies....	247,575	167,900	508,926
Br. No. Am.	1,200	800	1,200
Other countries	4,000	.....	53,625
Total	18,212,442	15,822,828	55,157,567

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	7,513,160	5,823,223	19,657,422
Continent....	9,241,414	2,076,615	35,772,959
So. & Cen. Am.	111,345	697,125	1,433,930
W. Indies....	869,650	787,600	1,429,030
Br. No. Am.	1,200	1,680	5,200
Other countries	38,300	4,500	160,240
Total	17,775,069	9,300,803	58,458,781

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending Nov. 19, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	4,900	8,931,725	9,262,100
Boston....	519	4,530,025	2,510,930
Portland, Me.	.....	.....	.....
Phila., Pa.	.....	768,560	2,065,058
Balto., Md.	.....	608,677	1,732,763
Norfolk, Va.	.....	.....	740,193
Newport News	.....	.....	737,590
New Orleans	12	5,600	259,775
Montreal....	.....	3,367,855	411,250
Mobile, Ala.	.....	.....	5,250
Total	5,530	18,212,442	17,775,069

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Nov. 19, '98.	Nov. 1, '97, to Nov. 20, '97.	Increase
Pork, lb.....	3,425,200	2,656,000	768,600
Hams, ben, lb	55,157,567	47,445,802	7,711,765
Lard, lb.....	58,458,781	29,850,152	28,608,629

PRICE'S CELEBRATED SAUSAGE.

The Finest Quality. Absolutely Free From Adulterations.

NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON,

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

43 and 44 City Market, Trenton, N. J.

RUSSIAN SHEEP CASINGS

HABERKORN BROS.
IMPORTERS

ADMIRALITÄTSTRASSE No. 40

HAMBURG, GERMANY

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

FIRM SOUTHERN MARKETS—WEAKNESS AT THE SEABOARD.

The advanced prices of seed at the near Atlantic points, which was the feature of the previous week's market, and more especially in its effect upon views of the producers, particularly where they had prime oil to deliver on contracts, while as well with the consideration that they are getting competitive and strong demands for their nice oils from their immediate compound lard refiners, continue to exert influence. The quick sale for all choice oil has drawn upon the supplies of best seed to a greater extent even than had been anticipated. The planters realizing that that class of stock must be had, while it is in short supply, are attempting to squeeze its price as high as there is any probability of its standing. Even though the mills are getting a distinctly favorable price for the choice oils as against ordinary prime and the off grades, it is doubtful if they could pay the figures demanded for the choice seed and make any money at the current rates for the productions. This would mean that the choice crude would have a more limited production, or that the planters will have to modify their views at length over the cost of the seed, since at any further rise in prices on the price of the oil the lard refiners would become more conservative buyers as there is an impossibility of getting any more money at present for the compound product in consideration of the condition of the pure lard market, however stronger this week the latter. For the miscellaneous offerings of seed at the Atlantic points there is hardly more difficulty than latterly found in obtaining them. Most of the planters are ready sellers of the seed. While they have an abundance of cotton its prices are low and they are influenced either by the feature that it is necessary to sell their productions all around to obtain sufficient money for their needs, or, as in some instances, by the disinclination to part with the yield of cotton freely and to make up deficiencies partly by cleaning out their holdings of seed closely, outside of their wants for fertilizing purposes. That there will be a scarcity of strictly prime seed in the Atlantic sections is a foregone conclusion, but that there will be plenty of its off grades to keep the mills busy over productions, while there is no doubt but that the outturns of the oil in the sections indicated will be close up to their unprecedented volume of the previous year. Texas is as well getting more strength over its prices of choice seed, where the choice oils are as well closely bought up, and particularly by the Southern refiners, while at prices that correspond well with those obtained at nearer sections. But Texas has more ordinary prime seed on offer than any other direction, while it will probably make all around a larger supply of the oil than in the previous year. The chances are then from the present activity of the mills in every direction, and the fact that there is more seed under prime in quality offering than last year, that the amount of oil to be turned out this year will exceed that of the previous season, and which up to that time was the largest ever marketed. But the wants of the oil have

grown since then in the more extensive use of the oil, and especially for the make of the soaps, not only in this country, but in Europe, while the prices are all right for its active consumption. The shippers who had been compelled to hold off through the adverse position of the freight market, are now finding that ocean accommodation can be had ahead to move forward supplies more freely after the holidays, and they are making contracts for deliveries of the oil through the latter part of December and January, more particularly the later month. While the South has been firm over its prices of choice crude, there has been no trouble found in buying prime and off grades of refined at easier prices, and especially at the seaboard markets, with a small decline for the week on both. The productions of the refined had accumulated over the lull incident to the situation of freight room, while many mills have secured supplies of seed that will produce those qualities to warranting their making contracts ahead to sell. It is the fact that because these grades of oil can be had at lower figures, united to some let up of the ocean freights, that foreign markets can see their way to once more figuring over important quantities of the oil, while their recent importations are going liberally into the soap kettle and as well more freely into the make of compound lard, with wants of Germany and France especially urgent over lard

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?
Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?
Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?
Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?
Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?
Do you have trouble in pressing?
Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?
Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?
Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284-286 Pearl St., New York City.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

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KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO.,

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL.

SPECIALTIES:

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER } White C/S Oil.
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"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED } White C/S Oil.
 } Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED ST. ARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

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A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

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Cable Address: "REFINERY," Louisville.

compounds this year, while in the former country particularly dependence is placed more upon its own makes of compound lard, with the importations of it this year comparatively light. Whatever easy prices may come about through this month over the miscellaneous offerings of oil outside of choice, it looks as though the figures would be the lowest of the season and provoked more by the large productions and the position of the freight market, and that a firmer tone would come later on. There is certainly reason to believe that the pure lard market could be placed upon a higher basis at once if the rush of the winter supplies of hogs was over, since the enormous wants of it for the foreign markets exceeds its production, notwithstanding the large receipts of hogs, while its stocks in this country are remarkably moderate for this time of the year, and they fall off on the other side, despite shipments to it unprecedented in volume. Therefore expectations are of a better market for lard in January. It is fair as well to assume that if lard is so urgently wanted in Europe that there must be some growth there in the compound lard consumption, and no matter how much more liberally of its own makes of the compound, it means just so much increase of consumption of cotton oil. The Western people have secured liberal supplies of the oil only recently, and this week have been more indifferent over the offerings at the South, particularly as the mills have become quite firm over its crude oil supplies and even over its off grades of crude on account of their having recently been bought extensively ahead. While we do not think that the export markets have taken as yet this year as much of the oil as in the preceding season by reason of the freight difficulty, although there are indications that their wants will be larger for the year than then, yet there has been quite as much absorbed by the soap and lard interests at the West as in the previous year, while their wants will seemingly be greater than at any time in the history of the trade, and by reason of the increasing popularity of cotton oil soaps with consumers, and the activity and enterprise of their makers in drawing attention to them. Crude in barrels in New York of prime quality brings 18, and 650 bbls. placed at that, while about prime has been sold at 17½ for 300 bbls.; crude in tank cars, in the Valley, has sold at 11@12 for 15 tanks off grade, while choice there could hardly be bought under 14½, and some

sections asking 15 and even 15½, for that class of stock. Crude in tank cars at the near Atlantic points has sold at 12@13 for 12 tanks of off grade and good off grade, and at 13½@14 for 20 tanks prime and choice, with indeed up to 14½ paid by its local refiners for choice. Crude in tank cars in Texas has been sold at 13½ for 24 tanks prime and at 14 for 15 tanks choice. In New York, sales have been 3,500 bbls. good off yellow, for deliveries running up to and including January, at 19¼@20, closing offered at 19¾, and 1,000 bbls. red oil at 19@19½; 1,500 bbls. ordinary prime yellow, December and January deliveries, at 21@21½, closing offered at 21; 1,800 bbls. choice ditto at 22@22½, chiefly at 22½, and hard to buy under 22½; 700 bbls. butter oil at 25@26; 1,250 bbls. white oil at 26@27, and 750 bbls. winter yellow at 27, while at New Orleans good off yellow is quoted at 19, but bids scarce except at some concession on that price. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

It is announced that the National Cottonseed Oil Company's plant, which was destroyed at Corsicana, Texas, two years ago, will be rebuilt in time for the seed crop of 1899. The company will own their mill site. The time of beginning work has not been made public.

The Hill City Oil Mill Company has just been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. The mill will be located on the river on the outskirts of the city of Vicksburg, Miss. The officers of the company are: T. M. Smedes, president; E. C. Carroll, vice-president; D. B. Rundle, secretary.

Mr. Swift's bill requiring the weight to be stamped on all packages of cottonseed meal or hulls offered for sale in the State has been unanimously passed by the Georgia Legislature. It was explained that packages of hulls had originally been put up in weights of 100 pounds, but were reduced to 80 pounds and again to 66 pounds, without the knowledge of the consumer. Mr. Swift's bill was to protect the consumer.

The oil mill at Uniontown, Ala., is now running in full blast, and is attracting much attention. With Mr. Andrew Rankin, the manager of the mill, and a first-class Board of Directors, with plenty of capital to back them, the plant, it would seem, is bound to be a success, especially as the canebrake cottonseed is said to produce a better quality and

much larger quantity of oil than seed from some other classes of land.

W. H. Boone has just completed for the Dixie Cotton Oil Company, at Little Rock, Ark., a deep well which is equipped with one of the largest Cook pumping engines in the city, with a daily capacity of 87,423 gallons. The water is pumped into a tank about 100 feet from the surface, and is used for the requirements of the mill as well as to supply 1,000 head of cattle now being fed by the company.

Reference was made in this department of "The National Provisioner" in our issue of Nov. 12 to the Trinity Cotton Oil Company, of Dallas, Texas, saying that they have in course of erection and nearly completed, a very complete soap factory. We are now informed by the Trinity Company that this is not correct; that they have no soap factory, nor have they ever contemplated one—more than to casually remark that they needed one.

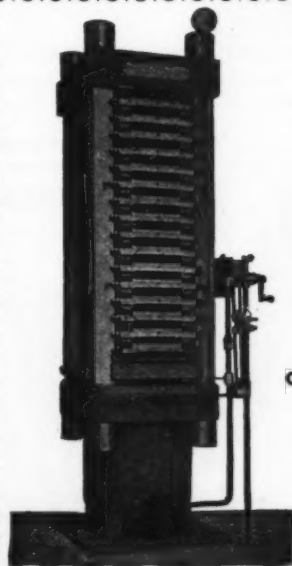
Recently the cattle being fed by the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Cotton Oil Company at its plant in the east end of the town, made a stampede. In their mad rush they broke down the fences and thus gained their liberty. They quickly scattered throughout the country and it has been a difficult matter to capture them. The cattle were the property of Tamberlyn & Tamberlyn, of Kansas City, Mo., who have a contract with the oil company to feed 1,500 head during the winter.

CAKE AND MEAL MARKET.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans is steady, with a fairly active volume of business. Prices are generally steady for oil, and for cake and meal there is a fair export trade at ruling prices. Receivers' prices are reported as follows: Cottonseed, \$5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered on river bank from New Orleans to Memphis for good, sound seed; cottonseed meal jobbing per carload at depot, \$16.50 per short ton of 2,000 pounds; for export per long ton of 2,240 pounds f. o. b., \$18.75 to \$19, new crop.

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 25.—Our oil market continues fairly active and steady at 13½c. (a few sales reported at an advance) for prime crude, loose, at the mills. Prime cake and meal in good demand at \$13@13.50 f. o. b. cars at mills.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

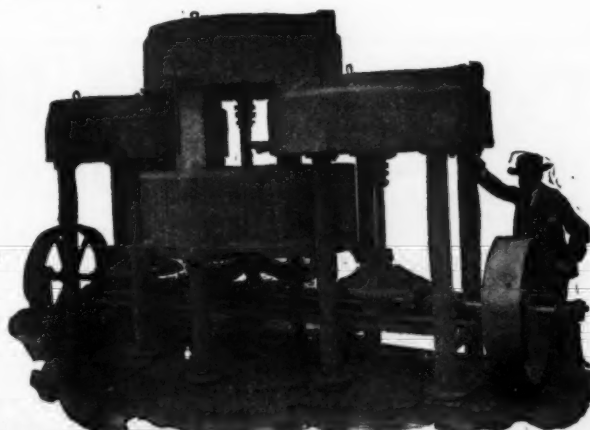
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The Most Perfect System
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and the Very Best.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—This week has brought no relief to the condition of tame affairs implied as prevailing in our recent reviews through the situation of the ocean freight market. The only class of goods that shippers can be induced to figure upon, in the antagonistic position to business in the situation of ocean accommodation, is the very choice stock which is urgently needed for its special purposes on the other side, and which has been steadily so closely bought up for some time that its production even now has sufficient inquiry to a firm price. This refers almost entirely to choice grades of edible, while one or two city brands of it cannot be had under 4%. But this is a fancy price for the edible grade, and some very good out-of-town lots have been obtained at 4%. But all holdings of nice tallow seem to be somewhat apart from the weakness which exists on the general or miscellaneous offerings. It is not by reason of their being in especial demand at present, but more the feeling that when general export wants set in they will be more for that class of stock; all indications were previous to the development of the restraining feature to Continent and United Kingdom demands, that there was a desire to take up literally the better class of goods, and that they were needed on the other side for consumption. But where there has been a desire to sell the miscellaneous offerings of tallow this week it has found bids slightly reduced, while the business has been limited in the unwillingness of the melters to meet them. The home trade has been very careful over buying; its kettles are fairly well filled for the most part through the extensive buying ahead a few weeks since, while it comes upon the market to figure over additional offerings more as here and there supplies may be had at prices that seem like bargains. There is not so much of a rush forward from the interior of supplies, as a good many held lots had been marketed by the melters in the country a little while since, while they have the feeling that the only hindrance to a better market is the high rates of ocean freight room; they show some inclination to wait until a more normal condition of affairs exists. There have been sales of this country made for the week of

375,000 lb at 3% to 3½ for poor to prime quality; it is very hard, however, to sell any of it over 3%. The city in hogsheads has a production this week of about 850 hhd.; of this all but three of the melters had sold ahead, but two of the largest melters have not as yet sold any of their make this week, and with their old accumulations it is believed that there are about 1,000 hhd. in their hands; outside of this quantity there is not much in stock, and it is thought that 1,100 hhd. would cover the extent of all holdings, since about 250 hhd. of this week's make will go in to the home trade on the usual weekly contracts. The supply then would be very moderate if there was any export demand, but if it is to be added to this side of the new year in material volume, or if the freight difficulty is to continue to that time the uncertainty over a marketable price will prevail. The buyers are unwilling as yet this week to negotiate over the offerings except at concessions, and hardly offer more than 3% for city, in hogsheads, but there are no sellers up to the moment under 3½, although generally the melters are more willing to sell at their

held price than in the previous week. The price will be brought further along in this review up to the close of Friday. At the West there has been little business this week, since the previous large sales had met wants for the near future of the larger soap buyers, but at the decline of the previous week the market has been steady. Sales in Chicago of 500 tcs. prime packers at 4. At Chicago, prime packers at 4, No. 2 at 2½@3¼, prime country at 3¼ to 3%, B at 3¼, No. 2 at 3, prime renderers at 3½.

On Wednesday the London auction sale showed 2,500 casks offered, and 1,000 casks sold, while the prices were unchanged to 6d. lower. On that day there were sellers of city, in hogsheads, at 3½, and while 3% was the best open bid, it was thought that the next sale would be either at 3½ or 3 7-16. The contract deliveries were made on that day of about 250 hhd. city at 3½.

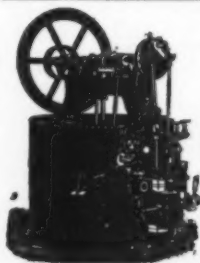
OLEO STEARINE.—There is nothing very brilliant connected with the market for this product this week. Not all of the pressers here are ready sellers at 5½, yet sufficient is

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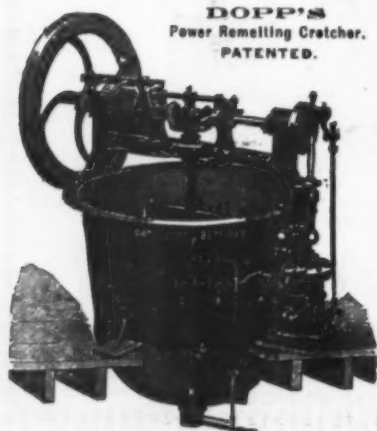
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obtained for the moderate wants at that price, and the market is just steady at it. The coming in of export demand last week and the sales then noted at $5\frac{1}{4}$, was a help in steadying the market in the momentary deficient wants for home consumption. But while the makers of cotton oil and stearine compounds are for the present rather indifferent over buying, yet they are eating in a freer way into their holdings of the stearine, since there are livelier wants of consumers for the compounds at the favorable prices. The make of the stearine enlarges a little since the collections of fat are more liberal, but by the time material additions are made to the holdings of the stearine in pressers' hands it is believed the consumers will be in need of supplies. The Chicago market also holds steadily, after its large sales, before noted. There have been sales in New York of 75,000 lb out-of-town and city made at $5\frac{1}{4}$, and in Chicago 150,000 lb at 5. At Chicago 5 quoted and tallow stearine there at 4.

In New York on Wednesday there were generally prompt sellers at $5\frac{1}{4}$, while the larger consumers were unwilling to pay that price, while at Chicago there were sellers at 5.

LARD STEARINE.—The refiners are indifferent over any offerings, although there is not much of a supply for sale. It is simply that if the goods were wanted at all urgently they could be brought here from the West in quantities for any possible demand. But the consumers are well supplied for their present wants by their own makes. Meanwhile Western is quoted nominally $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$.

GREASE.—The demands from Germany and England would be liberal were ocean freights to be had upon a normal basis; as it is, there is little doing for export, although the shipments are large on old purchasing, with the room engaged ahead. The local pressers are taking up moderate quantities of desirable grades, while all around there is a steady tone over prices. Sales here of 75 tes., hardly B white, at $3\frac{1}{4}$; 150 tes. B white at $3\frac{3}{4}$, 200 tes. A white at $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 175,000 lb bone at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$. Sales in Chicago of 150 tes. B at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$, the latter for an especially desirable lot, and 100 tes. good yellow at $2\frac{3}{4}$. Union rendering is held there at $3\frac{3}{4}$. Quotations here: A white at $3\frac{3}{4}$, B ditto at $3\frac{3}{4}$, yellow at $2\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$, and bone at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$, as to quality. At Chicago, quoted at $3\frac{3}{4}$ for A white, $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ for B white, $2\frac{3}{4}$ for yellow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ for brown, $3\frac{3}{4}$ for bone and $2\frac{3}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ for house.

GREASE STEARINE.—The Western markets are relatively higher than here; indeed it is doubtful if either white or yellow could be had at Chicago for less prices than quoted for delivery here, yet supplies are not large in New York. There is, however, a good deal doing on the Western markets, as in comparison with their supplies, on wants of their home consumers. White quoted here at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ and yellow at $3\frac{3}{4}$. At Chicago, quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ bid for yellow.

LARD OIL.—There has been more regularity to the market this week. Lard has given signs of a stronger position and the makers of the oil have become a little more confident. Besides stocks on hand are not large, as aside from regular wants of the home consumers there has been some movement for export. The distributors have bought rather more of the oil this week, since they have found orders for small lots increasing, while there have been larger quantities than latterly taken by the principal manufacturers, who have shown more of a disposition to add to their accumulations. Sales have been at $41\frac{1}{2}$ @ 42 , for car lots, to 44.

CORN OIL.—Not much can be had from first hands for deliveries through the re-

mainder of this year, as there has been for some time a good sale for the product to the foreign markets ahead of its production; therefore the makers are quite confident in their views as to prices. There are small lots changing hands from second hand sources at relatively full prices. Quotations are $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 for large and small lots. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

Answers to Correspondents.

F. A. W.—You can find on page 198 in our "Red Book, The Manufacture of Varnishes," the formula of the lacquer for tin pails. No, it is not difficult to make: If this one should not answer your purpose, you will find others in the book that will.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The bitter taste in your brine is very probably due to magnesium sulphate or chloride, common impurities of salt. When these impurities are present in any considerable quantity you must expect to get a poor cure. Would advise rejecting the salt you are using for your brine, or using it for purposes other than pickle.

PITTSBURG.—The name "sardine" was taken by the French from the term "the Sardinian fish," and its use, in trade way, now covers the entire pack of small fish in oil. California uses the tinker or baby mackerel, Maine packers the young coast herring, and Norway and Great Britain the sprat. France uses only the young of the pilchard. The pilchard or la sardine, is found on the coast of France, Portugal, and northern shore of the Mediterranean.

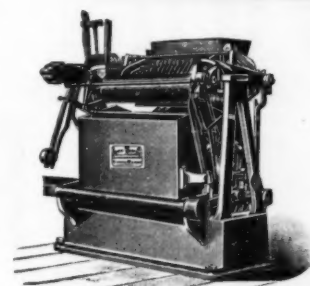
"TANNERY."—(1) The trouble may be with the water you are using, or perhaps with your extract. If you have reason to think the water the cause of your difficulty, have it analyzed, and that will tell you whether or not you should continue its use. (2) As a rule, tanning extracts bear out their guarantee as to the percentage, but of course they can deteriorate. (3) It is hardly correct to speak of tannage liquor having that percentage of tannin as "spent" tan liquor. You can bring that down a great deal more.

CHICHUAHUA.—Tallow, oleo stearine, cottonseed oil, coconut or copra oil, palm oil, rosin, tar, caustic soda, soda ash and silicate of soda are among the materials commonly

used in soaps. Of course not all these in any one soap, but these form the basis of average soaps. In some toilet soaps a small proportion of lard is sometimes used to modify the extreme brittleness. The varieties of perfumes and scents are too great to enumerate here, but by looking over your back files of "The National Provisioner" you will find many which you could use to advantage.

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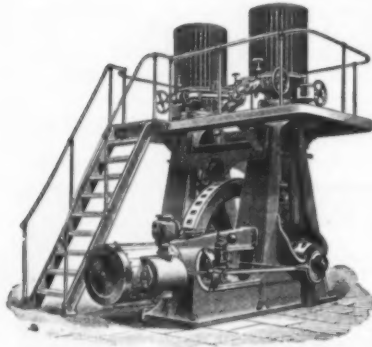
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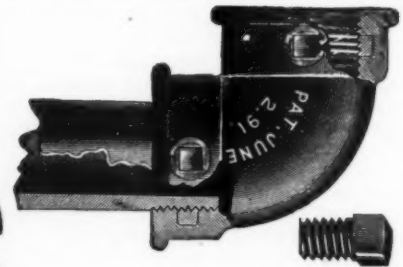
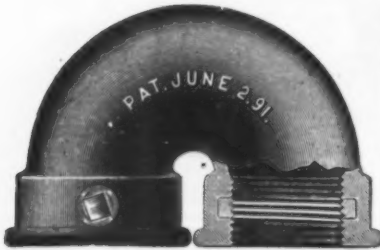
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For ICE & REFRIGERATING MACHINES

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Alphabetical Index can be found on page 7.

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PERMIT US TO
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*Because we manufacture
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Simplest,
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*Anyone competent to
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can operate them.*

**ONE TON TO
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frigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of
Construction Located and Corrected. . . .*

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

*Expert supervision given for purchasers having
plants in prospect or in process of erection.*

Ice and Refrigeration

—A. J. Sherburne is building a large cold storage house at Concord, Wash.

—The erection of an ice factory is contemplated by Albert F. Rousseau, of St. Martinville, La.

—M. F. Allen, of Port Henry, N. Y., contemplates building a new creamery at that place shortly.

—A cold storage house with a capacity of 1,800 tons of ice is now being built by the Azusa Ice Co., at Azusa, Cal.

—The Nogales (Ariz.) Electric Light, Ice & Cold Storage Co., to meet the increased demands, is doubling the capacity of its plant.

—The Leonard Refrigerator Co. is laying a heavy foundation on Waterloo street, Grand Rapids, Mich., for a large building 110 x 35 feet.

—Work has been begun on the addition to S. D. Lount's ice factory at Phoenix, Ariz. The daily capacity of the plant will be increased to 30 tons.

—Foundations for the new ice machine in connection with the Armour plant at Omaha are nearly completed. This new machine has a refrigerating capacity of 400 tons every 24 hours.

—The Glenwood Ice Company is improving its ice plants at Galesburg and New Boston, Ill. The one at the former town is being refitted with a new roof and that of the latter place is being pretty generally over-

hauled. The house at Galesburg has a capacity of 9,000 tons, which has all been shipped except five carloads.

—Mr. W. C. Lynne, having purchased the old Marshall-Kennedy flour mill at Pittsburg, Pa., paying \$140,000 for it, it is said, intends tearing down most of the mill, a portion of which will be constructed into a cold storage plant.

—The Henry Vogt Machine Co., of Louisville, Ky., has closed contracts with the Water Supply Company, Georgetown, Ky., to furnish the latter with another 15-ton ice making machine to be exactly like the one furnished them by the Vogt Co. two years ago. This will give them a plant of 30 tons capacity. The Vogt Company has also closed with Mr. B. B. Johnson, of Richmond, Ind., for one of the former's standard 15-ton ice making machines complete.

—F. J. & T. C. Thomas have completed arrangements for building a \$25,000 artificial ice plant at Atchison, Kan., having secured a lease of the necessary grounds for a period of twenty-five years. Their plant will have a capacity of 20 tons daily, and work will begin within sixty days. F. J. Thomas is a Topeka man, and is an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe fuel agent. T. C. Thomas lives at Leavenworth. They do not ask any bonus, but have received certain pledges from the people as to patronage.

—The Kings County (N. Y.) Refrigerating Company, which hopes in time to make cold air for ventilating and refrigerating purposes as accessible to the people of Brooklyn as gas and electricity are at present, has broken ground on Hall street, near Flushing avenue, and will begin at once the erection of a large cold storage warehouse and refrigerating plant. The building is to be seven stories high and will cover a plot of ground 100 feet square. The company is formed of capitalists in Brooklyn and Manhattan Boroughs, business men of prominence composing the Board of Directors. The officers are: Robert Hewitt, president; Ethan Allen Doty, vice-president; James J. Phelan, treasurer; Allen F. Cook, secretary; Edward L. Nicoll, superintendent. President Hewitt is likewise president of the Manhattan Refrigerating Co., at the Gansevoort Cold Storage Co., Gansevoort Market, New York City. The vice-president, Mr. Doty, in discussing the outlook of the company, says: "I look forward to the time when the refrigeration of buildings will be as essential as the lighting; indeed, all new office buildings and new fine apartment buildings in the adjoining borough are being already provided with refrigerating tubes and apparatus. While our company is providing now only for its own cold storage building, it may well lead to a larger introduction of refrigerating into our city."

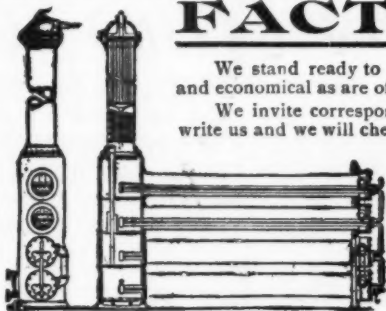
—With the near approach of winter the packinghouses and other corporations at Omaha, which are using large quantities of ice, are beginning to make preparations for the winter's harvest. Last year the Armour company erected immense ice houses near Ashland, first building an artificial lake. During the summer the ice houses and the hotels for the men were completed and placed in

FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are not as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

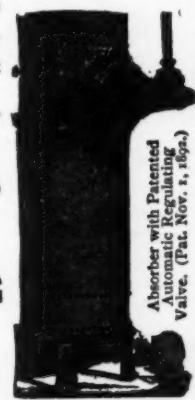
We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalog.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1892.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.
BUILDERS OF LATEST IMPROVED
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WRITE FOR PRICES. ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSER, COILS, TANKS
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Write us for Samples and full particulars.

first-class condition and everything is now ready for cold weather.

—The Armour Packing Co. has begun the erection of a three-story refrigerating plant at Portsmouth, Va.

—L. M. Kelley's creamery at Colon, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$3,000; insurance, \$1,500.

—The Binghamton Cold Storage Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The directors are O. S. Keller, Sr., G. G. Koepfel and R. E. Hooper, of Binghamton.

—Certificate of incorporation has been issued for the Bridgewater Hills Creamery Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. The capital is \$3,000. The incorporators are A. M. Warner, Dwight Wheeler and David C. Wheeler, of Bridgeport.

—The Jacksonville Meat Co., of Jacksonville, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The principal offices of the company will be at Jacksonville. The incorporators are J. J. Shafer, A. M. Leck, Nicholas Kellar and W. P. Widmeyer.

—A cold storage company is being organized at Reading, Pa., by G. Fred Mertz, Samuel D. Debert, Henry C. Giessler, of Reading; George S. Valentine, of Womelsdorf; Solter Bros., of Pottstown, Pa., and others, with a capital of \$100,000. The plant will most likely be located at the old Obert boiler works, Reading, Pa.

—The cylinder head of the largest of the three engines in the engine room of the Hygeia Ice Co., at the foot of East Fifty-second street, New York, blew out this week, with a report which was heard outside the building. After the steam had cleared away it was found that the cylinder head, a large iron plate, nearly three inches in thickness and two feet in diameter, had been wrenched from its position and blown against the wall opposite. The piston rod, nearly six inches in diameter,

had also been broken, but no other damage to the machinery had been done. It will cost about \$2,000 to repair the damage.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLANTS STEAM AT ARMOUR'S.

Electricity instead of steam is to be the motive power at Armour & Co.'s packinghouse industry at Chicago. Instead of miles of shafting and belting, hidden wires will carry the energy to the desired parts of the enormous plant, and the actual saving in the cost of this new power will, it is believed, amount to a considerable sum. It is said that work will begin on the new system within a month, and already some of the engines and dynamos have been purchased. The lighting system is also to be changed and simplified for the sake of economy and better illumination. The works have already been wired for 5,000 lights. There will be one 5,000 and two 3,000 light alternators installed as soon as possible, and more may be purchased. A cross-compound Corliss engine of 1,700 horse power is ready for the completion of the power house, and two generators of 2,400 electrical horse power are also about ready.

There are almost numberless steam making plants throughout the yards, and the wise ones predict that before any great length of time other packers will be consolidating their power centers and substituting the electrical method of transmission of power for the shafting and belting that now cobweb their buildings.

* The certificate of incorporation of the Watkins (N. Y.) Salt Company has been filed, with capital of \$500, and the following directors: Walter H. Bradley, H. C. Manderville and Charles D. Stock. Mr. Bradley is said to be the principal stockholder of the Glen Salt Company, whose extensive plant is located a short distance north of Watkins.

FREIGHT ON ELECTRIC CARS.

The Massachusetts Electric Freight Company has filed a petition for incorporation, and asks for authority to make contracts with existing electric lines to carry freight. The projectors are James Means, Archibald M. Howe and Andrew Fiske.

A FLATTERING FOREIGN CONTRACT.

The Fred W. Wolf Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of the Linde Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machine, are just in receipt of a cable order from the Linde British Refrigerator Co., of London, England, for four of their 100 ton ice machines, No. 20A. These machines are of the same style as the four others which they have sold during the past year, and which have given marked success. These four machines go to the following parties: The Independent Ice Co., Cleveland, Ohio, one; the John and Brewing Co., La-Crosse, Wis., one; the Western Cold Storage Co., Chicago, Ill., two. The Fred W. Wolf Co. is to be congratulated on the success of their refrigerating machines.

SPRAGUE'S LARGE CONTRACT.

The Sprague Electric Co., of Bloomfield, N. J., have been awarded the contract for the building of 48 large passenger elevators, which are to be placed in the Central London Electric Railway. The capacity of each elevator will be 120 passengers. The contract is valued, it is said, at more than \$90,000.

I. E. Mecorney, of Batavia, New York State representative for the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, took an order last week for 1,000 tons of fertilizer from one party, which is said to be the largest individual sale ever made in the State.

ARCTIC FREEZING CO., Cold Storage and Freezing

119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT. NEW YORK.

BOOTHMAN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

Doors and Refrigerators.

These frames, doors and hardware are all fitted up complete, and adjusted ready to push in place and screw fast. They work easier than a thumb latch.



Working as they do from either side, their quick and perfect action saves time and cold, keeps out moisture and greatly improves results. They save their cost in six weeks. We make them to fit old or new doorways. Our circular shows all about it. Prices quoted on refrigerators fitted with these doors.

ATLANTIC REFRIGERATING CO.

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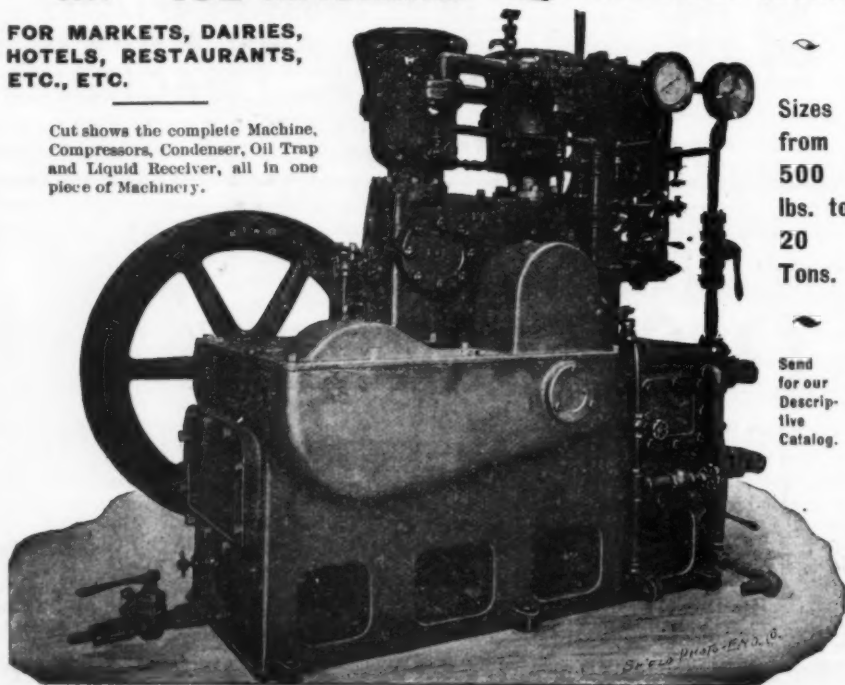
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Catalog.

FERTILIZER NOTES.

An exchange has this to say of the phosphate fields near Mt. Pleasant, Tenn:

When one takes into consideration that after the 80 per cent. rock of Mt. Pleasant is exhausted, the 70 per cent. blue rock field of Swan Creek will come in for another 25 or 30 years, and that in addition to these the whole of the Middle Tennessee basin is more or less covered in spots with rock similar to Mt. Pleasant, analyzing from 60 to 70 per cent., to say nothing of the Perry County hard rock, which will come into the market sooner or later, only the question of difficulty of access harrang it now. Tennessee might well be called the "Phosphate State."

Mt. Pleasant rock found its way into the European markets in competition with Florida hard rock at first, because it was offered cheap, and afterward found its way into the

Eastern domestic markets in competition with Florida pebble and South Carolina rock, because of the war stopping the coastwise trade. It seems to hold its own in both places by reason of its really being a superior article.

It is also very probable that the general demand has very greatly increased, since prices of the other phosphates mentioned greatly raised. The principal shippers from this field are: The Tennessee Phosphate Company, J. H. Carpenter & Co., the Blue Grass Phosphate Company, the Columbian Phosphate Company, the Central Phosphate Company, the Petrified Bone Mining Company, Robin Jones, F. Hardy & Co. and the Mount Pleasant Phosphate Company, in addition to which are several small individual miners and shippers.

* The Cudaby Packing Co., of Chicago, it is stated, has leased land in Montgomery, Ala., on which to erect a large packing plant.

PAUL FAHRENHORST

HAMBURG, GERMANY

IMPORTER, BUYER AND RECEIVER OF
LARD AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo Stearine, Greases, Oleo Oil, Tallow and Cottonseed Oil. Open for American Agencies and Representations. Highest references.

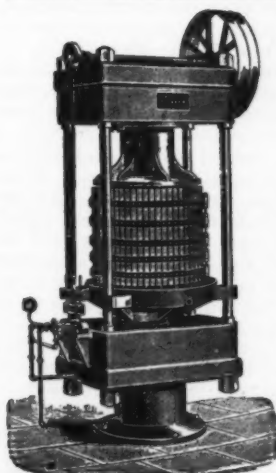
L. LAMMENS,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND IMPORT**BROKER**SPECIALLY
OILS, GREASES, OLEO.54 Rue Petites Ecuries,
PARIS.**TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.**

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.**DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT**FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.**HYDRAULIC
SCRAP PRESS.**

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.**BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.**

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
200 Greenwich Street**No Gluemaker can****Afford to be without Our Book,****THE MANUFACTURE****OF GLUE****AND GELATINE.**Including a List of the Manufacturers
of Glue and Gelatine in the
United States & Canada.**Price \$10 per Copy.**

...THE...

NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.NEW YORK:
284-286 Pearl Street.CHICAGO:
Eialto Building.**What They Say of It.**

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.

"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no glue-maker should be without one.

Yours truly,

Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.**From "The Scientific American."**

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense. —Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK DIPPING CO., Fort Worth, Texas., with capital of \$50,000.

THE HENRY MUHS CO., to operate pork-packing houses at Paterson and Passaic, N. J. Capital, \$500,000.

EASTERN STORAGE CO., of Boston, Mass.; capital, \$150,000. President, Walter Hill, and Francis Batchelder treasurer.

EDWARD C. MOORE CO., of Newark, N. J., for dealing in green hides and leather. Incorporators, Edward C. Moore, William S. James and Lee Harrison. Capital, \$75,000.

THE MEDORA DRESSED BEEF & PACKING CO. has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office at Camden, N. J. The capital is \$100,000. The incorporators are Herman L. Hoffman, Henry Bosse and Lafayette S. Blair. The company will do a general commission business.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 22.

614,445—BREECHY CATTLE YOKE. John Dudek, Campbell, Neb. Filed April 29, 1898. Serial No. 679,272. (No model.)

614,619—FILTER. Daniel P. O'Hanlon, Troy, N. Y., assignor of two-thirds to Joseph A. McCarthy, same place. Filed Feb. 24, 1898. Serial No. 671,451. (No model.)

614,719—ROTATING WEIGHER AND SACKER. John H. Hoolihan, Dayton, O. Filed March 23, 1898. Serial No. 674,887. (No model.)

614,773—APPARATUS FOR MAKING CLEAR CAN ICE. John E. Simon, Louisville, Ky. Filed Sept. 28, 1897. Serial No. 653,317. (No model.)

82,178. CERTAIN NAMED CANNED GOODS AND FOODS AND LABELS THEREON. PHILIPP JAMES & Co, Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 17, 1898.



Essential feature.—The word "HUNTER," associated with the pictorial representations of the heads of two bird-dogs arranged in the corners of an artistic scroll and a hunting scene, comprising a hunter in a field in the act of shooting, a dog, trees, birds, &c. Used since November 1, 1897.

82,149. CERTAIN ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS. MARTELLIN. GEBELSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, Leipzig, Germany. Filed May 26, 1898.

Martellin

Essential feature.—The word "MARTELLIN." Used since January 1, 1898.

82,145. DIETETIC PREPARATIONS OF ALBUMEN. FRANKMANN. TROSTEN INSTITUT, LUDWIG WILHELM GASS, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany. Filed Aug. 10, 1898.

KREATOSE

Essential feature.—The word "KREATOSE." Used since March 12, 1898.

82,110. SHAMPOO-SOAP. MARTEL J. BAKER & Co, Toronto, Can. Filed Sept. 12, 1898.



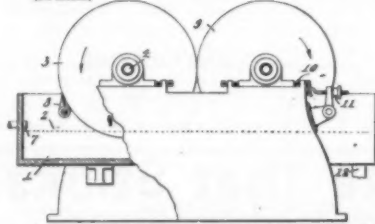
Essential feature.—The representation of two human heads facing by side with hair covered with lather. Used since March, 1898.

82,148. CERTAIN ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS. MARTELLIN. GEBELSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, Leipzig, Germany. Filed May 26, 1898.



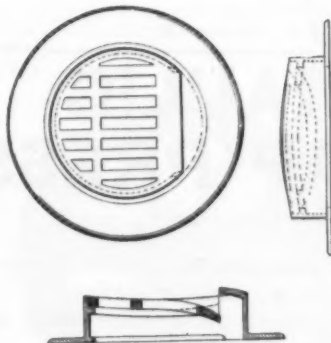
Essential feature.—The representation of a shield with a mallet in the center, in connection with the word "MARTELLIN." Used since January 1, 1898.

614,607. EVAPORATOR. FRANK X. BLACK, LEON F. CLAWSON and JAMES A. CONNELLY, Hamilton, Ohio, assignors to the Black & Clawson Company, same place. Filed Aug. 27, 1897. Serial No. 649,718. (No model.)



Claim.—In a machine for thickening liquids, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a vat adapted to receive the liquid to be dealt with, a pair of hollow metallic cylinders mounted for rotation in said vat with their peripheries in contact and with the lower portion of their peripheries dipping into the liquid in the vat, means for varying the temperature within the cylinders, and doctors engaging the cylinders to scrape the coating therefrom.

89,706. CATCH-BASEIN. JAMES J. LOVERMAN, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Oct. 17, 1898. Serial No. 693,653. Term of patent 7 years.



Claim.—The design for a catch-basin substantially as shown and described.

* An inspector of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture will be stationed at the National Stockyards at St. Louis, Mo., to examine all Southern cattle for fever ticks. This special inspection is to be in force sixty days, and all animals found free from parasites will be admitted to nearly all parts of the State.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following are the decisions given this week in New York by the Board on Classification of the United States Board of General Appraisers, only those subjects of interest to the lines of trade covered by "The National Provisioner" of course being given:

Nov. 22.—In the protest of Smith, Kline & French Co., of Philadelphia, the case was submitted upon the papers. The merchandise was green soap, similar to that covered by G. A. 3396. The Appraisers found that it was a medicinal soap, and affirmed their assessment at 15 cents per pound, under paragraph 72, of the act of July, 1897.

Nov. 22.—In the protest of B. Wertheim & Son, of New York, the goods consisted of one bale, containing twenty-five raw calfskins, which weighed under twelve pounds each, and are claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 604, Tariff act of 1897, and were assessed for duty under paragraph 437 of said act. Following the Board's decision in regard to Hecht, G. A. 4215, the protest was sustained and reverses the Collector's decision.

Nov. 22.—F. Bredt & Co., New York. The cases were submitted on the papers. It was found that the merchandise is castile soap and the assessment of duty at 1 1/4 cents per pound under paragraph 72, of the act of July, 1897, was affirmed.

Nov. 22.—F. R. Arnold & Co., New York. The merchandise is Euxesis. Following G. A. 4227 it was found that this product is not a soap. The claim that it is dutiable at 15 cents per pound under paragraph 72, of the act of July, 1897, is overruled and the assessment of duty at 50 per cent. under paragraph 70 is affirmed.

U. S. Treasury Decisions.

Sheepskins with Wool On.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman, the United States Appraiser at New York, has been informed by Assistant Secretary W. B. Howell that in the matter of sheepskins imported with the wool on, duty should be assessed on the wool under paragraph 360, and the skins stripped of wool passed free of duty under paragraph 604, tariff act of 1897, as "skins of all kinds, raw."

NOTES FROM CANADA.

Ottawa is to have a new company named the Ottawa Stockyards & Abattoir Co., with a capital of \$50,000. G. W. Clark, R. Brown, Oscar Leclair and G. E. Kidd are the provisional directors.

The Meductic Meat Co., of St. Johns, N. B., are doing a flourishing business, and their operations are about an average of 34 cattle and 75 swine per week. The members of the company are Messrs. H. W. Hay and D. McQueen, and they make a specialty of curing boneless hams, spiced roll and English breakfast bacon, as well as minced meat in 5 and 20 pound pails.

The Newfoundland Government has instructed the Live Stock Association of Ontario to procure and ship to the island for breeding purposes ten Southdowns, twenty Shropshires, twenty horned Dorsets and one stallion. The present order is in accordance with the policy of helping the farmers of the island to improve their live stock, upon which the Government determined some time ago.

A last means for the purpose of stamping out hog cholera has been devised by the Government. The Department of Agriculture of Canada will direct that all hogs that have been in contact with diseased animals shall be slaughtered. It is estimated that in the County of Russel alone over 1,000 hogs will be killed. The Government will compensate

the farmers with two-thirds the value of the animals killed.

One of the important subjects for consideration by the Anglo-American Joint High Commission is of much interest to the cattlemen of the Northwest. The matter, which has been brought up by the United States Government, has to do with the adoption of some practical method for the protection of the cattle industry in the Canadian and American Northwest. The protection asked for is that of arresting the dishonest practice on the Customs Departments of both countries by those intent on evading the regular fees, who, to attain their object, use the same brand on their cattle in Canada and the United States.

The members of the Finance Committee of the Hamilton, Ont., City Council, Messrs. Scott and Lawry, in co-operation with the representatives of the stockyards and pork packing concerns, have brought the by-law relating to these industries in a form satisfactory to all. The exemptions and the water rates are to be the same as provided for in the by-law passed by the council at its last meeting. The condition, however, that the exemptions to the pork factory shall not take effect unless the stockyards are established and operated has been struck out, and each of the two concerns is to stand on its own bottom. The water privileges granted to the stockyards for three years under the old by-law are to be extended for another three years. The clause in the stockyards by-law providing that the yards are to be maintained for the benefit of the public, which Mr. Scott objected to, is retained, with the addition which will make the use by the public subject to reasonable terms. Some of the aldermen will insist on having the by-laws accepted by the companies on the spot.

GERMANY'S MEAT INSPECTION BILL. The Measure Likely to be Modified to Avert Retaliation.—Prohibition of Sausages Advocated.

A cable from Berlin says: It is learned that the imperial Government has been impressed by the tone of the American press on the question of American measures of retaliation as an answer to the severe provisions of the imperial meat inspection bill, now under consideration by the Government, which has also noted the decrease in the number of Agrarian votes at the last Reichstag elections, and is not desirous of following in the wake of Russia in the meat question. Therefore the Bundesrath will probably amend the meat inspection bill.

One material alteration is likely to be a change in the system of inspection of canned meats and sausages. Samples only will be taken from each batch and their examination will stand for the lot.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—The Kolnische Zeitung this morning, in an article supposed to be inspired, advocates an absolute prohibition of the importation of sausages. This advice is aimed at the American market.

Wisconsin Cattle for Japan.

T. K. Hanajima, of Japan, who has been in Fond du Lac, Wis., for a month buying choice stock and dairy supplies, left last week for California. He spent \$10,000 in buying blooded stock and the latest in dairy supplies. During his stay in America, Mr. Hanajima visited the Exposition at Omaha, and while there contracted for blooded animals, and these will be sent to Japan. If Mr. Hanajima's experiment of shipping blooded cattle to his country proves a paying one he will return here in the course of a year and make more extensive purchases.

OTTO MÖNSTED, LIMITED.

The English businesses at Godley, near Manchester, and Southall, near London, of Mr. Otto Mönsted, the large manufacturer of oleomargarine of Denmark, have been incorporated as a limited liability company, under the style of Otto Mönsted, Limited.

This business was established by Mr. Mönsted at Godley in 1889, and since its commencement has been continually progressive. Additional works on a very large scale were erected at Southall in 1894, and though manufacturing was only started there in 1895, they are now, like the Godley works, fully employed, and further extensions are contemplated. Mr. Mönsted is said to be the largest manufacturer of margarine in the United Kingdom.

The share capital of this new company is £400,000, which is divided into £150,000 preference shares and £250,000 ordinary shares. The shares are £1 each. The registered offices are at Southerall, near London. The directors are: Otto Mönsted, chairman; E. V. Schou, managing director; C. A. Buch and J. P. Sörensen; secretary, A. Horneman. Mr. Mönsted resides in Denmark, but the directors have been connected with the business for a number of years, and the managing director, Mr. E. V. Schou, has had the sole general management of the business since its commencement, and he will continue to act as managing director. The purchase does not include Mr. Mönsted's Danish businesses.

Mr. Mönsted is to be congratulated upon this renewed evidence of his success and prosperity.

TIN ROOFING, GOOD AND BAD.

An interesting little treatise on tin plates for roofing purposes, published in the interest of consumers and for the protection of the reputable roofing plate manufacturers of the United States, has been written and is being circulated by Merchant & Co., incorporated, of Philadelphia. "How tin roofing, good and bad, is made" is interestingly told, and the treatise is well calculated to protect the interests of manufacturers of roofing. We quote this extract from the pamphlet:

"The only safety is the use of 'standard' brands of reputable manufacturers and the strict exclusion of all others. They should give a guarantee by which process their plates are coated, and supplement, if desired, their guarantee with an affidavit to the same effect."

Merchant & Co.'s brands of high-grade roofing plates are as follows: Merchant's Old Method, Merchant's Roofing, American Old Style, Camaret and Alaska. They are all made of the very finest quality of material at the Company's own works and under their personal supervision. They are all made strictly and exclusively by the palm oil process, no "acid flux" whatever being used in any stage of their manufacture.

Merchant & Co. will be glad to send a copy of this interesting treatise to those who apply. It is worth sending for.

THE TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

Representatives of the proposed tin-plate trust have been in Indiana inspecting the tin-plate mills at Anderson, Elwood, Middletown and other points.

What is said to be the largest plant in the world is located at Elwood, and it is stated that D. G. Reid, treasurer of the American Tin-plate Co. there, will be chosen president of the trust. Chicago will be his headquarters. The combine will probably be capitalized at \$50,000,000, and will go to New Jersey to incorporate.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, as follows:

	1898.	1897.
Nov. 1 to Nov. 16—		
Chicago	435,000	350,000
Kansas City	180,000	145,000
Omaha	85,000	55,000
St. Louis	75,000	65,000
Indianapolis	61,000	55,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	16,000	25,000
Cudahy, Wis.	21,000	32,000
Cincinnati	42,000	35,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	56,000	18,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	24,400	22,000
Sioux City, Iowa	18,000	15,000
Cleveland, Ohio	16,000	22,000
Louisville, Ky.	29,000	28,000
St. Paul, Minn.	16,000	11,000

Above and all other.....1,145,000 980,000
—Price Current.

Reading (Pa.) Hide & Abattoir Co.

The Reading Hide and Abattoir Co., of Reading, Pa., recently organized, will start with a killing capacity of twenty-five head of cattle, fifty hogs and same number of calves and sheep. Mr. Charles C. Fischer, of Grill, Pa., who is an experienced wool-puller and leather manufacturer, is one of the leading officers of the company.

Mr. F. S. Cleaver, proprietor of the F. S. Cleaver Soap Works, London, England, paid a visit to his Canadian plant in Montreal recently, it being his annual American tour. His business on this side of the water has prospered so well that he has opened a branch factory in New York city. For their Canadian trade they carry a large stock in Montreal.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 15, \$15.50 f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, 9 and 20, \$14.50 f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.57½ @ \$1.60 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 @ \$1.57½ per unit f. o. b. Kansas City; dry fish, \$19 f. o. b. factory; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$1.62½ and 10 c. and f. Baltimore; sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.60 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.65 c. and f. Baltimore.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

71 percent. Caustic Soda	1.45 to 1.60 for 60 p. c.
76 " Caustic Soda	1.55 to 1.65 for 60 per cent.
60 " Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda	2½-3 cts. lb.
Sal Soda	.65 cts. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	.4½ to ½ cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	.4½ to ½ cts. lb.
Borax	7½ cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil	.4½ to ½ cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	.60 cts. gallon.
Foots	4½ to 4½ cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	.55-55 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocconut Oil	.6½ to 7 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocconut Oil	.60 6½ cts. lb.
Red Oil	2½-4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	22-24 cts. gallon.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 280 lb.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1X moulding	15c
1X	14½c
1½	14c
1½	13½c
1½	12½c
1½	11c
1½	9½c
1½	8½c
2	7½c

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	15
No. 2 Skins	13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.65
Branded Kips, heavy	1.35
Light Branded Kips	1.00
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.25
Branded O. S.	75

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	30/	17 6	\$0.20
Bacon	30/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard, tcs	30/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard (sm. pgs.) ..	31 6	27 6	1 M.
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	35/	2 M.
Tallow	25/	25/	1.10 M.
Beef, per tc	6/	5 8	1.10 M.
Pork, per bbl	4/	3 6	3.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 4/; Cork for orders, 4/ a 4 1/4 d. Market strong and active.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
Jersey City.....	3,598	1,539	15,961	13,221	
Sixtieth St.....	2,377	135	3,737	19,094	
Fortieth St.....					24,151
Hoboken.....	2,175	34	60	1,350	
Lehigh Val., B. R.	1,966				4,926
Scattering.....			188	91	
Totals	10,126	173	5,494	39,496	41,598
Totals last week.	11,262	142	3,982	32,600	44,393

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....			2,45
Nelson Morris.....			2,040
Swift and Company.....			2,245
Armour & Co.....			1,76
Schwarschild & Sulzberger.	425		
J. Shambert & Son.....	425		2,600
W. A. Sherman.....	365		
Fppstein & Sanders.....	125		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	329		
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.....	40	25	
G. F. Lough & Co.....	16	35	

Total shipments.....	1,725	60	11,010
Total shipments last week.....	2,505		9,182
Boston exports this week.....	1,547	1,096	8,429
Baltimore.....	928		1,610
Philad'a.....	367		
Norfolk.....	278		
Montreal.....	2,597	629	
To London.....	2,815	346	3,547
To Liverpool.....	2,513	1,096	17,402
To Glasgow.....	1,300		
To Bristol.....	608	283	
To Hull.....	250		
To Bermuda and West Indies	86	60	
Totals to all p. rts.....	7,442	1,785	20,949
" " last week.....	5,895	910	22,548

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers	4 85 a 5 25
Medium to fair native steers	4 30 a 4 80
Common native steers	3 75 a 4 25
Hags and Oxen	2 80 a 4 30
Bulls and dry cows	1 60 a 3 35
Good to prime native steers one year ago ..	4 80 a 5 10

LIVE CALVES.

With fairly good receipts and slow demand prices ruled steady. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb	8 1/4 a 8 1/2
" " common to good, per lb	7 1/2 a 8 1/4
Live Calves, Modac.....	a 4 1/4

LIVE HOGS.

There was a fair demand for hogs this week with large receipts. Prices easier. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme....	a 3 65
Hogs, heavy	3 65 a 3 70
Hogs, light to medium.....	3 75 a 3 80
Pigs	3 75 a 4 00
Roughs.....	2 75 a 3 25

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards—Hogs fairly active; 5@10c. higher than yesterday morning. Light hogs, \$3.25@3.55; mixed packers, \$3.25@3.62 1/2; heavy shipping grades, \$3.25@3.65;

rough packing grades, \$3.25@3.40. Light hogs closed weak, others steady; packers bought 30,100; shippers, 700; left over, 4,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs active to 5c. higher, at \$3.10@3.55.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs active and higher. Yorkers, \$3.50@3.52 1/2; light, \$3.50; pigs, \$3.40@3.45; mediums, \$3.50@3.52 1/2; heavy shipping grades, asking \$3.55@3.60; roughs, \$3@3.15. Hogs—36 cars on sale. Market closing: Light Yorkers, \$3.40@3.45; good, \$3.50; pigs, \$3.45; mediums and heavy, \$3.50@3.55; no very prime heavy here.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active; prime heavy weights, \$3.50@3.52 1/2; good to best medium weights, \$3.45@3.50; best heavy Yorkers, \$3.40; coast and fair medium weights, \$3.35@3.40; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.30@3.35; pigs, \$3.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.35@3.52.

PEORIA.

Hogs strong; generally 10c. higher; light, \$3.20@3.45; mixed, \$3.25@3.50; heavy, \$3.30@3.50; rough, \$3@3.30.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5@10c. higher; Yorkers, \$3.35@3.45; packers, \$3.45@3.60; butchers, \$3.55@3.65.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade very quiet, prices a shade easier. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice, per lb	5 1/2 a 6
" " medium, per lb.....	5 a 5 1/2
Live sheep	4 1/2 a 6 0
" common to medium.....	3 a 4

LIVE POULTRY.

The proportion of fowls and chickens was light, and with a fair trade market ruled firm and higher. We quote:

Chickens, average Western	a 8
" other W. sterns.....	7 a 7
" Southern, per lb	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Fowls, average Western	a 9
Roosters, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Turkeys, average Western, per lb.....	11 1/2 a 12
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	60 a 60
Geese, average Western, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 35
Pigeons, per pair.....	a 30

DRESSED BEEF.

There was no change in the market this week, prices remaining the same. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	8 a 8 1/2
" light	8 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" light	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to prime Westerns	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Heifers	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers	6 a 6 1/2
Choice Cows.....	5 1/2 a 6
Common to fair Cows	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 a 5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	5 1/2 a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

The demand has been slow, with prices ruling steady. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
" " common to good.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" " Country dressed, prime.....	10 1/2 a 11
" " fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" " common to fair.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for hogs was very slow, and

prices were a little lower, owing to the large receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Pigs	5 a 5 1/2
Country dressed	4 a 4 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade has been very dull; prices ruling stronger owing to the light receipts. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	9 a 9 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	7 1/2 a 8
Good to prime sheep.....	a 7 1/2
Common to medium	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 28,927 packages; previous six days, 10,454 packages; corresponding six days last year, 30,487 packages. Receipts, while generally expected to be light for the holiday, judged by the general tone of correspondence from nearly all sections, have proven quite heavy. Early in the week out-of-town demand held prices fairly firm, but local trade operated cautiously, many holding off, and with weather unfavorable, buyers secured the advantage, and market gradually weakened until Wednesday morning, when the bottom dropped completely out, and it was any price to sell as much as possible, with all hopes of a close clearance abandoned. Fresh receipts were liberal. This was a wet week, and dry packed stock was more of less off. Chickens and fowls not plenty, and fairly well cleaned up. Ducks dull and lower. Not many geese here or wanted, and feeling weak and irregular. Squabs firmer. We quote:

DRY-PACKED.

Turkeys, Jersey and up-river, fancy	12 a 15
" Md and Del., choice.....	12 a 14 1/2
" State and Penn., fancy	12 a 15
" " good to prime.....	11 a 14
" O. and Mich., scalded, fancy	11 1/2 a 14 1/2
Turkeys, Western, prime, per lb.....	11 a 4
" " fair to good.....	10 a 13 1/2
" inferior, prime.....	6 1/2 a 9
Chickens, Jersey and near-by, prime.....	13 a 14
" " fair to good.....	10 a 12
" State and Penn., good to prime.....	11 a 12
" " fair to good.....	9 a 10
" Western, good to prime	10 a 10 1/2
" " fair to good.....	8 a 9
Fowls, Jersey, good to prime	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" State and Penn., good to prime	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" Western, good to prime.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " poor to good	7 1/2 a 8
Ducks, " good to prime	7 1/2 a 9
Geese, Maryland good to prime.....	9 1/2 a 11 1/2
" Western, fair to prime.....	7 1/2 a 9 1/2

ICED.

Turkeys, Western, dry-picked, prime	10 1/2 a 13 1/2
" " scalded, prime.....	10 1/2 a 13 1/2
" " poor to fair.....	7 1/2 a 12
Chickens, Phila., good to choice, per lb.....	13 a 16
" " poor to fair.....	11 a 13
" Pennsylvania, per lb.....	11 a 12
" Western, dry-picked, prime.....	a 11
" " fair to good.....	9 a 10
" " scalded, prime, per lb.....	10 1/2 a 11
" " fair to good, lb.....	9 a 10
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" Western, dry-picked, prime.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " Southwestern, dry-picked.....	b a 8 1/2
" Western, scalded, prime.....	a 8 1/2
Old Cocks, Western, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 6
Ducks, Western, spring, prime, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " inferior, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Geese, Eastern, spring, per lb.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" Western, spring, fair to prime.....	7 1/2 a 9 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	a 2 75
" small and dark, per doz	1 50 a 1 75

PROVISIONS.

There has been a fairly good demand for stuff this week. Prices unchanged. We quote: (JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 ".....	8 1/2 a 9
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 a 6 1/2
" " heavy.....	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 a 9 1/2
" (rib in).....	8 1/2 a 9
Dried beef sets.....	a 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	a 16
" shoulders.....	a 6
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " Western.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	23 50 a 24 00
Beef hams, in sets.....	a 19 00

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and PROVISION CO.,
Packers of Beef and Pork.

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3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:
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201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc. Casings Our Specialty.

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	6	a 7
" " heads on.....	2 1/2	a 3
Halibut, White.....	14	a 15
" " Grey.....	11	a 11
" " Frozen.....	8	a 8
Striped bass.....	10	a 16
Bluefish, live.....	8	a 9
Eels, skinned.....	6	a 10
" " skin on.....	3	a 6
White perch.....	3	a 5
Flounders.....	4	a 5
Salmon, Western.....	12 1/2	a 15
" " Eastern.....	10	a 15
Smelts, Kennebec.....	10	a 15
" " Scotia.....	10	a 15
Lobsters, large.....	18	a 25
" " medium.....	8	a 10
Herrings.....	2	a 3
Red snappers.....	15	a 15
Mackerel Spanish, live.....	15	a 15
" " fresh.....	15	a 15
" " large.....	15	a 15
Shad, bucks.....	1	a 1 00
Shad, roes.....	1	a 1 00
Scallops.....	1	a 1 00
Soft crabs.....	1	a 1 00
Weakfish.....	3	a 4
Sea bass.....	10	a 12
White fish.....	10	a 12
Pompano.....	10	a 12
Haddock.....	10	a 12
King fish, live.....	10	a 12
" " frozen.....	10	a 12
Ciscoes.....	4	a 6
Prawn.....	75	a 90
Sea trout.....	4	a 5
Sheephead.....	10	a 12

GAME.

Quail continue plenty, slow and irregular. Prime partridges and grouse firm. Havy wild ducks scarce. Rabbits plenty and irregular. We quote:

Quail, prime, fresh, per dozen.....	1 60	a 1 85
Partridges, undrawn, dry, per pair.....	1 10	a 1 35
" " drawn, per pair.....	85	a 1 10
Grouse, prime undrawn, per pair.....	1 10	a 1 25
" " drawn.....	85	a 1 00
Woodcock, prime, per pair.....	1 10	a 1 25
English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.....	1 60	a 2 10
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.....	1 10	a 1 60
" " Golden, prime to choice, per doz.....	1 95	a 2 10
Wild ducks, canvas, 3 lbs. and over to pair.....	2 60	a 3 10
" " light, pair.....	60	a 1 10
" " redhead, heavy, 3 lbs., over, pr.....	1 85	a 2 10
" " light, pair.....	60	a 1 10
" " mallard, per pair.....	60	a 85
" " blue wing teal, per pair.....	45	a 50
" " green wing teal.....	35	a 40
" " common.....	30	a 35
Rabbits, per pair.....	15	a 20
Jack Rabbits, per pair.....	50	a 60

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	5 40	a 5 60
" " South America.....	5 1/2	a 6 00
" " Brazil (kegs).....	6 90	a 7 00
Compounds—Domestic.....	4	a 4
" " Export.....	4 1/2	a 4 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	5 20	a 5 35
" " City lards.....	4 1/2	a 5 1/2
" " lard stearine.....	6	a 6 1/2
" " oleo.....	6 1/2	a 6 1/2

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 33,857 packages; previous six days, 30,459 packages. The volume of trade is no larger, and with increasing supplies of fresh goods, and the unloading of storage stock from Western refrigerators, the general position of the market is even less favorable to the selling interest. The great bulk of the fresh creamery from all sections is showing some defects in flavor, color or character, and there is scarcely anything coming that the inspectors will pass as extra. None of the lots sold on 'Change as "extras" could be delivered, and a penalty was exacted from the sellers. Under these circumstances, we change the terms used for the highest grade, substituting "fancy" for "extras." State dairy ruling quiet; some increase in the supply of fresh factory, and better quality tends to attract larger interest. We quote:

Creamery, Western, fancy, per lb.....	20 1/2	a 23
" " firsts.....	18 1/2	a 19 1/2
" " seconds.....	15 1/2	a 17
" " thirds.....	13 1/2	a 15
" " State finest.....	22 1/2	a 23
" " firsts.....	20 1/2	a 22
" " thirds to seconds.....	15 1/2	a 19 1/2
State dairy, half Arklin tubs, fancy.....	19 1/2	a 20 1/2
" " firsts.....	17 1/2	a 18 1/2
" " tubs, thirds to seconds.....	13 1/2	a 15 1/2
" " Arklin, fancy.....	18 1/2	a 19
" " seconds to firsts.....	15 1/2	a 17 1/2
Western, imitation creamery, finest.....	17 1/2	a 18
" " firsts.....	15 1/2	a 16
" " seconds.....	13 1/2	a 14
" " factory, June extras.....	14 1/2	a 15 1/2
" " June, sec. to firsts.....	13 1/2	a 14 1/2
" " seconds.....	13 1/2	a 14 1/2
" " lower grades.....	12 1/2	a 13
Rolls, fresh, fancy.....	15 1/2	a 16 1/2
" " fair to good.....	13 1/2	a 14 1/2

**Sealed Tin
Cans and all
Styles of Wood
Packages; also
One and Two
Pound Prints.**

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ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO.
FACTORY, CHICAGO, ILL.
OFFICE:
129 South Water St.
CHICAGO.**

**Dealers in
Fresh Eggs.
Write for
Prices. They
will interest
YOU.**

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 30,892 boxes; previous six days, 25,569 boxes. With continued moderate receipts and a fair demand from home trade buyers, the market is in a quite firm position for full cream cheese, with large and small sizes. Skims held with increasing confidence. We quote:

State, full cream, large colored, fancy.....	10	a 10 1/2
" " large, colored, choice.....	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
" " large, white, fancy.....	10	a 10 1/2
" " large, good to prime.....	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
" " large, common to fair.....	7 1/2	a 9
" " small, colored, fancy.....	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
" " small, white.....	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
" " small, good to prime.....	10	a 10 1/2
" " common to fair.....	7 1/2	a 9
" " light skims, small, choice.....	8	a 8 1/2
" " large.....	7	a 7 1/2
" " part skims, small choice.....	7	a 7 1/2
" " large choice.....	6	a 6 1/2
" " good to prime.....	5 1/2	a 6
" " common to fair.....	4	a 5
" " full skims.....	4	a 3 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 36,833 cases; previous six days, 43,949 cases. The reports of the spread of cold weather over a large part of the country has so far had very little effect upon our egg market. Receipts of fresh are very light, but yet there seems to be a sufficient quantity for all demands, which continue comparatively small. Refrigerator stock is held very firmly, in the highest grade, but we hear of no sales at any advance. Lined firm. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz.....	24 1/2	a 25 1/2
Western, best, loss off.....	21	a 21
" " fair to good.....	21 1/2	a 21 1/2
" " poor to good, 30-doz. case.....	4 75	a 5 65
Kentucky, fresh-gathered, choice, loss off.....	21 1/2	a 23
Tennessee, pr. to good.....	20 1/2	a 22 1/2
Dirty, closely candled, 30-doz. case.....	4 30	a 4 45
" " good to choice.....	4 15	a 4 25
Refrigerator, early packed, fancy, case count.....	16	a 16 1/2
" " fair to good.....	14 1/2	a 15 1/2
" " under grades.....	11 1/2	a 13
Lined Western, fancy.....	15 1/2	a 16

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue.....	50 to 65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet broads, veal.....	25 to 30c a pair
" " Beef.....	15 a 25c a pair
Calves' livers.....	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	8 to 10c a piece
Livers, beef.....	3c a piece
Oxtails.....	40 to 60c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8 to 10c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 to 12c a lb
Butts, beef.....	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	23 to 30c a lb
Lamb's frise.....	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton.....	a 260
60 " flat.....	a 80
41 " flat.....	a 34
90 " thigh.....	a 90
70 to 80 lbs. thigh.....	70 a 80

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
*Suet, fresh and heavy.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30 a 60

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep an Lambskins.....	75 a 90
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SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle.....	64
" " per keg, 50 bbls.....	\$32 00
" " medium, per bble.....	20
" " narrow.....	28
" " domestic.....	40
Hog, American, for, per lb.....	20
" " bbls, per lb.....	22
" " kegs, per lb.....	22
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.....	14
" " " " " Chicago.....	13
" " per lb.....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
" " bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.....	a 7
" " " " " Chicago.....	a 6 1/2
" " per lb.....	4
" " middles, per set (57/60 ft.), f.o.b. N.Y.....	40
" " " " " Chic.....	45
" " per lb.....	7 a 8
" " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5
" " " " " No. 2's.....	2 a 3
Russian rings.....	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	10 1/2	11
" " White.....	17 1/2	18
" " Penang, White.....	16 1/2	17 1/2
" " Red Zanzibar.....	15	16
" " Shot.....	11	12
Allspice.....	10	12
Coriander.....	3	5
Cloves.....	10	14
Mace.....	45	50
Nutmegs, 110s.....	45	48
Ginger, Jamaica.....	19	21
" " African.....	6	10
Sage Leaf.....	7	9
" " Rubbed.....	10	10
Marjoram.....	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4	a 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	5	a 6
" " Crystals.....	6	a 6 1/2
" " Powdered.....	6	a 6 1/2

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has been fairly active this week. It is reported that about 1,500 tons of tankage has been sold in the West for prompt and December delivery, owing to the reduction of freight rates to the East. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$21 00	a 21 50
" " raw, per ton.....	23 00	a 24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1 55	a 1 67 1/2
" " to arrive.....	1	a 1 55
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	14 50	a 15 50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	1 70	a 1 72 1/2
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground.....	1 77 1/2	a 1 80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago.....	14 25	a 15 00
" " 8 and 20.....	13 00	a 13 50
" " 7 and 30.....	13 00	a 13 50
" " 6 and 35.....	12 00	a 12 25
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York.....	7 00	a 8 00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York.....	1 77 1/2	a 1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.....	9 75	a 10 00
Fish scrap, dried.....	18 75	a 19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2 60	a 2 62 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	2 62 1/2	a 2 65
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.....	2 45	a 2 47 1/2
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	5 50	a 5 60
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	2 90	a 3 00
The same dried.....	3 55	a 3 60
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY		
Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8 80	a 9 05
Kainit ex store, in bulk.....	9 00	a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7 00	a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't.....	1 78	a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store.....	1 83	a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1 03	a 1 15
The same, spot.....	1 08	a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	1 99 1/2	a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit S. F.....	36 1/2	a 37 1/2

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IMPORTERS and GRINDERS OF SPICES,
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Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

BUTCHERDOM IN DIXIE.

The butchers throughout the Southern States have given but little attention to matters concerning their trade, for some reason or other, principally because they have not been stirred much upon the subject. Possibly they have no been confronted by the problems which their Northern brothers had to face. In scattered areas where the questions of fat and other wastes do not enter seriously into the thoughts and transactions of the butcher, there is nothing to drive him together, but social and economic reasons, for an association.

We refer to the vast territory south of Washington and Kentucky. The notable exceptions are in Texas and Louisiana, for in New Orleans there exists the oldest butchers' organization of all the associations in the country. This association is quite a notable affair and takes high rank among the other societies of that cosmopolitan city. In Texas the Hon. Max Kahn is infusing the soul of brotherhood into the sentiment which has for some reason or other cooled off. An example of this is the new life taken on by the Dallas Association, which has sprung anew to life from a condition of lethargy to one of fight and fire, with the danger signals set in every move. Texas is getting full of people and full of conditions. The spirit of the Dallas Association is that which is now stirring the latent energies of all of the dormant societies throughout the Lone Star State and developing the strong sentiment for a strong state of association of those bodies in existence, and those forming with the desire of coming into existence, then into a State organization. This energetic Max Hahn is inspiring and invigorating them by speech, letter and example in his city and elsewhere. Commercial dangers have not beset the Southern butcher, and we are sorry to find that his Northern brother has not nudged him with the idea of combination nor urged him to such a step. He has not been visited by an adviser nor has he in any way been instructed in the advantages of craft. In times of peace prepare for war is the philosophy of the political economist. It should be the advice of any organizing power which expects to marshal a force when trouble is to the fore and needs fighting. In the meantime the designing dead-beat and the trading stump are quietly getting their hands on the throats of the scattered butcher in Dixie and the outlying West. These must be met later on by a force to be subsequently welded to root them out. There is enough in the social features of retail butcher associations and in the advisory character of such bodies alone to

make it worth while associating as one. We draw the attention of the National Retail Butchers' Associations to this neglected state of affairs and at the same time commend the new life and energy of the Dallas, Texas, brotherhood and the life they are instilling into the new move to stir the soul of marketdom in that State.

GETTING ON A CASH BASIS.

The new cash system established by the Western wholesale houses and those in the East, in regard to collections and delivery, is now giving the retail butchers of Binghamton, as well as the other cities, a new and profitable line of schooling and experience. At noon on Saturday the wholesalers cease delivering meat for the day and until Monday. The sense of the whole thing is thus summed up as the combined experience of both:

"The action taken by the wholesalers in discontinuing the delivery of meat on Saturday afternoons will give their office help a chance to finish up the weekly work upon the books without working Sunday. Monday in accordance with the new system the collectors of the wholesale houses will visit the various retail butcher stores and require the proprietors to settle up the amounts due for the meat furnished them during the preceding week. The butchers state that already there has been a marked change in the retail trade. Cash trade is being encouraged and the credit limit has been fixed at thirty days, instead of sixty and over as it has been. The retailer has to pay his bill weekly with the wholesaler and in order to do this the majority of them have to make their customers settle up promptly. In case a butcher does not pay up he will have trouble to secure meat, as the wholesalers have agreed that if one of them furnishes meat to a retailer who has refused to pay his weekly bill, that wholesaler shall pay a forfeit of \$50. The system while new to Binghamton, has been in force in Elmira and other cities for some time and has met with much favor."

It will be gradually put in force all through the East. Recently "The National Provisioner" in an editorial upon the subject pleaded with the wholesalers to thus come to the rescue of the retailer and help him to get upon a cash basis, and to help him also to secure some uniformity in a decent price rate for meat among the trade, instead of continuing the present fatal cut-throat way of retailing meat to customers.

The goose that laid the golden egg is not half so popular in the poultry line as the cow that feeds the man who has the five-dollar gold piece in his pocket.

DALLAS BUTCHERS IN ACTION.

The printer's devil, in regard to "Texas Butcherdom," made the text read, "Is not to take on new life," instead of "Now to take on new life." The Dallas Association is warming up like a nervous cyclone in action, so they really are not to take on new life, but have taken it on in earnest, fast and determined action.

BOB VEAL AGAIN.

The "bob" veal inspectors were nosing around the slaughter houses and wholesale markets of the East Side during the week, but found no contraband. Evidently some one had played informer, by the way these gentlemen persisted in inspecting even unusual places. The result was the same. No "bob" calf was to be found. The common rule for seizure is by weight. Well, a Jersey calf at two months old will dress as low as forty pounds, and some calves of larger breeds will dress at over sixty pounds, even though under four weeks old—the Miles law age. Therefore to make sixty pounds the low limit of weight, above which calf is not "bob," is inaccurate. The law is ahead of science's ability to detect the age.

THE BUTCHER AND THE HAYSEED

The butchers of Oregon are up against the despised hayseed, and are being taught a business lesson which they should have understood ahead of the farmer. The agriculturist who had been rapped by every commercial trust took his drubbing to his head instead of to his heart, and went to thinking. As a result of this enforced self-tutoring he came back in such fighting trim as to make the Northwestern butchers say: "The farmers are having things their own way. Last year they used to come and beg us to buy their calves at 4 to 6 cents per pound, and their pigs at 4 cents. Now they ask 6½ cents per pound for pigs, and for calves they get 6 to 8 cents per pound, and there are not nearly so many as are wanted. Beef is 2 cents higher this year than last. Mutton is 3 cents and lamb 3½ cents per pound higher. The cost of meats of all kinds is higher this summer than it has been for six or eight years, and there is no prospect of chicken meat for some time. There used to be small sale for the cheaper cuts of meat, chuck steak, round, boiling pieces, etc., and butchers accumulated large quantities of salted beef, but now everything goes, and the cheaper cuts are in best demand. Soup bones used to be almost given away, but now there are not enough to supply the demand, and shins and other soup materials are sold by the pound. This makes the cattlemen prosperous, but it is rough on the workmen, whose wages have not yet advanced in proportion with the cost of living."

The great packing companies have been cracked on the head by these same rural men, who bucked the price of meat out of sight and keep it there.

The turkey and the chicken had the beef and the small stock down this week. Business was "good" or "rotten," according to whether it was in poultry or meat.

Trade News and Hints

THE GREAT MARKET IS OPENED.

The new East End market house, at Pittsburgh, Pa., known as the East End Produce Exchange, was formally opened last Saturday. The building is about completed, and of the 265 stands 200 have already been rented. The new market building will be one of the most complete in the United States. The revenues from the stands alone will amount to about \$45,000 a year. The building is 180 by 290 feet, having 12,000 square feet of floor space more than the Allegheny market. It has an acre and a half of cellar, 13 feet high, with concrete floor, the same as on the other floors of the structure. In this cellar will be a complete refrigerating apparatus for cold storage purposes. Two elevators will connect the cellar with the upper floors. There will be a complete electric light plant, with direct duplicate connections with the Westinghouse works.

Each stand will have bevel-edge plate glass fronts, so that the goods will be displayed properly at all times. The stalls alone cost \$40,000. They will be constructed of marble, with paneled counters. The stall in the center of the building, directly under the great dome, cost \$1,065, and the four stalls adjoining it cost over \$800 each. All of these stalls have been rented. The only ones remaining unrented are on the outer edges of the plan. D. P. Black says the demand is still so great that there will be no trouble in disposing of all of them.

The building itself is of Pompeian brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and with a dome 135 feet high from the pavement. There is not a dark spot in the entire building. The arrangement of skylights and windows is so ingenious that the smallest stall, in the most out-of-the-way corner, will have illumination. The entire building and fixtures cost over \$300,000.

The company which erected the market house includes twenty of the best known business men of Pittsburgh. The president of the company is J. P. Mellon; secretary, W. H. Stevenson; treasurer, D. P. Black; Board of Directors, including the officers mentioned, J. J. Booth, William R. Holmes, C. H. Rowe and D. H. Wallace.

The market is bounded by Center street on the South, Baum street on the north, Beatty street on the west and Trade alley on the east. The last is a thoroughfare recently opened by the company. All of the streets are asphalted. The main entrance is on Baum street.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

White Bros., of Santa Anna, have purchased the Boley meat market on Orange street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A New Packinghouse.

For some time past the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. has been contemplating the erection of an important branch of their packinghouse at Syracuse, N. Y. The delay in locating the exact spot and in beginning the work has been caused by the question of title deeds. The price having been agreed upon for the land, and the deeds, after long and careful examination, being found solid, the company took title on Tuesday of this week and next week will break ground for the erection of this new packinghouse in Syracuse. The plans and specifications have all been carefully prepared by Mr. C. E. Huntly, the able architect of the S. & S. Co., and the building will be erected under his personal supervision. The contractors for fitting and equipping the building have not yet been selected, as these matters are still being figured upon, and will be for some little time to come. We gave to our readers the advance hint concerning this contemplated house some time ago. The following details of the structure will give a fair idea of its importance, as well as of the large business done by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. in that important center.

This new packinghouse will be located on Walton street, between the Swift and the Armour boxes. It is located centrally. It is in the heart of the business of the city and on one of its principal streets.

The lot on which the building is to be erected is 68x150 feet in size and the entire property will be covered by structures suitable for the business. There will be the refrigerated building with space equal to the carrying of 300 carcasses of refrigerated cattle on the sales rails, with additional cold storage capacity for 100 cattle. Added to this main cooler and connected with it will be more cold storage room, with a capacity equal to handling 400 carcasses of sheep at a time. Separate again from this are arranged independent rooms for the different kinds of provisions. These are cooled at different temperatures, as required for them. These rooms lead into a large weigh room, which is used for weighing all of the goods handled in the entire building. This room will also be cooled to the required temperature necessary for sanitary condition of all the products passed through it. By this method the goods which, under the old way, were unduly exposed, are saved from exposure as in the style of the old beef house salesrooms. Leading off from this room again on the opposite side are three connected large stacks or smoke houses. The space within the front of the building is used for office purposes. Part of the upper portion of the structure will be set aside for storage purposes and its various departments will be cooled at different temperatures, according to the stuff stored.

In connection with the main building and on the water front will be located the stables, which will have accommodation for twelve horses and the necessary vehicles. The general body of the building will be of brick and

stone. The front and the water front of it will be of pressed brick, with granite trimmings. The entire plant will be lighted and operated by electricity. Everything of the most modern and latest pattern will be installed. It will be up-to-date in every part and complete in every respect.

Hotels and Free Lunches.

The hotels of St. Louis, Mo., have stirred up the restaurant keepers of the city to the extent of having them formulate a petition for a law to kill the saloon free lunch counter. This will be presented to the coming session of the Missouri Legislature. It will be a Western sort of a Raines bill in an opposite form. The top man on the petition is L. C. Thompson, a restaurateur. Five hundred copies of the petition have been sent out for signature. The sausage and "biled" stuff makers will now please consider themselves challenged, and strip for the fight. That battle was waged with uneven results in New York. The fight is between the restaurant keeper and the free lunch caterer, supported by the packer of smoked, cooked and other luncheon meats.

A Butcher Artist.

The butcher business has had freaks of many kinds. We have now got around to the butcher artist. The butcher shop artist has selected a practical subject for treatment. He has dispensed with paint and brush—plaque and easel—for the knife and other implements and accessories to produce the artistic effect to the eye. Sometimes he paints a picture on a skin as a background. The up-to-date market of any large city has the specimens of the taste of the butcher artist. California claims the master or champion of this odd class of artists. He is Matthew C. Rodriguez, of San José. He has a "studio" and is without an equal on the Pacific slope. The studio is in a nook or corner of his shop and his brush is a tiny pen knife. "With this primitive outfit," says one who has seen him at his novel work, "the butcher-artist goes to work and fashions portraits, decorative bits, floral designs, patriotic emblems and even landscapes and marines. First of all the back of the sheep is covered with warm tallow, taken from inside the ribs. Then 'candy red,' a harmless dye, is washed over the surface to be treated, whereupon the artist begins with his little knife to produce pictures. He pricks out the skin, leaving a white surface of suet exposed as a background, while the picture appears in red lines in bas relief. From one to two hours are spent on a subject, and then it is ready to be suspended for public view. Rodriguez has succeeded without a tutor or a lesson in drawing in portraying a Knight Templar on horseback within a wreath of maple leaves, a likeness of Washington, and a great variety of designs. His best efforts were given to reproducing a scene of the old Cliff House and Ocean Beach, which his fellow butchers say has not been equaled."



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

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prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

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THE N. Y. V. & M. BALL.

The ball of the Employés Association of the New York Veal & Mutton Company is now a pleasant memory. It is pleasant to the members of the association, the proprietors of the popular small stock company at 1st avenue and 43d street, and pleasant to the guests among the wholesale, retail and auxiliary trades depending upon the great meat industry. Happy young men, and older men made happy and forgetful of their passing years by beautiful women and entrancing music laughed and chatted and toyed and whirled in the seductive mazes of the varied choice of numbers on the dance score card. Shy and vivacious young ladies with shy glances and soft 'zelle eyes flitted here and there or chatted playfully in the mellow light of the great parlor, while those who courted the milder whims of Bacchus enjoyed the harmless refresher in the café hall. Possibly 600 of both sexes indulged in the varied amusements and diversions suggested by the felicitous fickleness of each individual taste. To some it was to court the shafts of a gentle cupid on the broad carpet of the enticing parlor, to others it was to dream of the Rhine over its own inspiring vintage, or to float through the spectroscopic of air castles in the perspective of the drifting, lazy haze of a soothing Habana, while the lighter hearted kneaded through the changing kaleidoscope of human units on the floor. The rain and chill and bleak wind without was ill in keeping with the jollity and total unmindfulness of the ill-humor of Boreas and the Jupiter Pluvius outside. Neptune might have swept the earth with fathoms of his sea main for all the happy, contented revelers within the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at 16th street and 3d avenue, cared. They lingered late and left with regrets in the early morn.

The proprietors fully countenanced the ball by their presence, and joined in the general pleasures and merriments of the occasion. Mr. Nathan Kann had at all times a bevy of select ladies and gentlemen at the long table where he sat as generous host. At his right sat his son-in-law, Mr. Loeb, and at his left, genial and ever popular Abe Franck. Mrs. Franck lent charm and grace to the coterie with her presence. The New York Small Stock Company was well represented. Mrs. Nathan Kann seemed to feel a pardonable pride in the success of this affair given by the employés of her husband's company. We noticed also the presence of Mr. L. Samuels, of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., and sister; Mr. George Fleir, of the same company, and we were glad to see that the pleasures of the evening made him forgetful of his recent severe cold. Dr. H. B. Sheffield, of 5 Mitchell place, was there with a bevy of pretty and entertaining ladies, who added charms to the many pleasures of the evening. The medical profession was also represented by Dr. Belt and Dr. James Murphy, of the Fordham Hospital, 138th street; Dr. Daintes, of East 48th street. The military was represented in the soldierly Lieut. J. D. Braue, of the 9th N. Y. Regiment, and Capt. Fred Bolger, of the Fin and Feather Club, Woodsburgh, L. I. The navy was present in the person of Capt. Goldberg, of the yacht Nellie Bly. Dr. Berry was a worthy representative of the Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum, of New York City. We noticed the pleasant face of Dr. M. J. Murphy, of 132 East 45th street. In the large assemblage moved the well-known figures of Assemblyman Johnson, of the 20th Assembly District; Herman Ginder (N. Y. V. & M. Co.), and Mrs. Ginder; Charles Folger (N. Y. V. & M. Co.), and wife; N. Goldberg (N. Y. V. & M. Co.); Mr. Runkel, wife and daughters; H. Heymann, of Chicago; Mr. N. Kramer, of L. & N. Kramer, and his graceful sister, Miss Kramer, who had many admirers; Geo. Devine, representing Judd & Co., of New Jersey; Mr. M. Rosenberger and sister, Mr. Al. Wrede, representing Summer Bros; Mr. I. Schwartz, one of the most popular and competent men of the U. D. B. Co., and his handsome wife, who was gowned in

lovely black; Mr. Eschert (U. D. B. Co.), and wife; Louis Herzog (N. Y. V. & M. Co.), and wife; gallant Charlie Webber (Harlem Packinghouse), H. Heineman (N. Y. V. & M. Co.), and Mrs. Heineman; also Master and Miss Heineman; Alex. Worms (N. Y. V. & M. Co.), Joe Adler, manager of N. Y. V. & M. Co.'s North 6th street box at Williamsburg, and Mrs. Adler, who is a very charming lady; Thos. McGuire, of East 42d street; Mr. Loeb (of the Swamp), and Mrs. Loeb; Clarence Wiley, better and affectionately known among the boys as "Bill" (N. Y. V. & M. Co.), and wife; J. Karpf, the well-known 2d avenue butcher, and Mrs. Karpf, who greatly enjoyed the light-heartedness of the evening. There were hundreds of other gentlemen and their good ladies worthy of mention, but it would require an army roster to do them all full or even passing justice. The floor was beautified with happy maiden faces and coy eyes which graced each dance and figure of it. They were so engaged by admiring beaux that we were unable to approach but a few. We noted Miss Adelaide Kann, whom a handsome and gallant young man told us was the most beautiful young lady in New York with the most glorious eyes in all the world. Later in the evening other young gentlemen pointed out other beautiful young ladies. Among them we noted Miss Hanna Kann, a pretty young lady with an excruciatingly exquisite face and a lustrous smile which would bewitch a less susceptible sensibility than that of the admirer who drew her to our attention. We could not impeach the tastes of hosts of admirers of each. "There are others," some radiant male asserted. "That is Miss Blanche Loewel," he replied, when we asked whose was the comely figure and pretty face of the tastefully gowned young lady. Miss Dora Sheffield was another one of the many beautiful young women whose lovely gowns, charming manner and bright eyes added to the enjoyment of the evening. Among them was coy Miss Rosa Meichelson and decolette Miss Neterwitz, of West 44th street, who charmed every group with the sweetness of her humor. There were still others as lovely. Mrs. S. Sabath brought her winsome smiles and comely well gowned figure all the way from Red Bank, N. J., just for this event, and her pleasures and those of the evening were in no way dampened by the extreme moisture of the pitiless inclemency of the weather outside.

Although on the reception committee, we noticed the fact that his host of admirers made big Jim Federson a guest himself, and kept the champion calf dresser of the world busy recounting his exploits. He is one of the most valued employés of the New York Veal & Mutton Company. Not only was the company itself well represented, but much of wholesale and retail butcherdom was there enjoying the hilarity and delights of the evening. Benj. Kann, the president of the N. Y. V. & M. Co.'s Association, wended in and out with a look of conscious and just pride at the success of the event. He took especial care to place "The National Provisioner" in choice hands at all times. The other officers of the association deserved great credit. They are: James McLaughlin, vice-president; William Marion, treasurer; Isaac Kann, recording secretary; Edward Murray, financial secretary; Timothy J. McCarthy, sergeant-at-arms. The following were the ball committees:

Floor Committee—J. Haug, chairman; W. McNally, E. Brunner, J. A. Folger, T. Oberle, H. Raabe, F. Imhoff, J. Murphy, S. Adler, A. Wunderlich.

Arrangement Committee—P. Schaeffer, chairman; J. Adler, J. Fischer, H. Gunther, A. Delaney, E. Koeth, J. Craven.

Reception Committee—F. Leger, chairman; V. Imhoff, P. Sheehan, F. McCuen, J. Federsen, J. Crowley, M. Mayer.

Justin McCuen was the efficient floor manager, with Max Pfeifer as the worthy assistant floor manager, and Ph. Lemlein musical director. They kept everything moving very smoothly, while the various committees left

nothing undone which would add to the comfort or the pleasures of the guests at the ball. This ball of the 18th inst. will not be easily forgotten by those who were the lucky guests of the N. Y. V. & M. Co.'s Employés Association. The spirit of the fair ones felt a sigh of discomfort only at the thought that the programme was no longer and the night also. The supper was an enjoyable affair and came at a time when nature said "Let's sup." The hungry simply ate.

A Peculiar Omission.

The meat inspectors at the old slaughterhouse at St. Bernard, La., have made the discovery that while the hiding, concealing or removal, without permission or before inspection, of organs and other vital parts in cattle, after they are slaughtered, is prohibited by law, no penalty for such offenses was fixed, possibly through omission. The parish board of health will be requested to impose the punishment, and at the same time revise and remodel the old ordinances.

Rochester Council Mixed.

The public market ordinance passed by the city of Rochester, N. Y., was repealed last month. The City Council then called for bids for conducting a public market for five years. The market company under the repealed ordinance is the only one putting in a bid.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cohoes, N. Y., whom the Waterford butchers have joined, have indorsed the movement for the establishment of a public market at Cohoes.

Give Pigs Away.

Little pigs that are born in the stock yards or en route are given away. The packers not being in the stock raising line, have no use for the swine babes. There is no market for bob pork and, possibly, no law against immature pig meat. The little porkers are worth about \$1 each, but the packers ask people to "take one" for nothing. Over a pig pen at one of the stock yards in Kansas City stands this sign:

Take a Pig!
New Born Pigs Given
Away!

There is nothing else to do with them. Though a nice gift, it is an uncanny dish.

Hitting the Trading Stamps.

The grocers of Augusta, Me., have decided to wash their hands and business of the incubus of the trading stamp. The following is their agreement:

We, the undersigned grocers of the city of Augusta, do each and all promise and agree, as our contract with the Traders' Supply Co., for the first year, has expired, or is about to expire, that we will not renew the same with the above company or any other company, or go into any agreement or arrangement with any company, for the use or issue of trading stamps of any description.

This agreement to take effect Nov. 1, 1898, to be void unless signed by all the grocers of the city. Signed: E. W. Church, J. E. Fuller, F. L. Webber, H. H. Lee & Co., G. W. Wadleigh, A. W. Foster, Bruce Bros., George D. Haskell, F. A. Lincoln, A. M. Brown, Casavant & Cloutier, B. H. Rowe, J. F. Merrill & Son, Percival Bros., Patnaude & Pom, Douglass & Merrill, G. Fred Dill, Merrill Bros., Hill & Locke, C. H. Dunham, E. N. Trask, J. A. Folsom, D. F. Moore.

J. W. Bell has opened a new meat market at 19 West Oak street, Shenandoah, Pa.

A New Market Article.

There's a new dish, and a new industry to make it in Atlanta, Ga. It is the "Stockdell Oyster Cocktail" and the "Georgia Brunswick Stew." This new menu number is made by a company headed by Harry C. Stockdell, of Atlanta, Ga. He knows the savory delights of Brunswick stew as he stirred it 25 years ago near Lexington, Ky., the home of the famous "Blue Grass Burgoo." To improve the Kentucky article the "Cracker" company adds a pan of chopped up calf liver and more spicing. Brunswick stew is a noted Southern dish with outing parties in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. To Mr. Stockdell has been left the honor of conceiving the idea of canning it so that it can be a luxury on a home table as well as at the revel of the famous Southern barbecue. Kentucky Burgoo and Georgia Brunswick stew will be new articles in the canned food trade. The commercial aspect of it was drawn to the proprietor of the Cold Springs Packing Co. by the bankers from all over the country who so much relished the complimentary stew dinner Mr. Stockdell gave the National Bankers' Association when they met in Atlanta recently. After he had sent out about 1,000 copies of his recipe to inquiring friends, the head of the new packing industry was advised to go into the business of canning it. Some canned goods that you eat, you get tired of. Brunswick stew, it is claimed, gives an Oliver Twist character to the taste—it keeps calling for more. After a while the eater becomes sort of stew fiend.

The factory for the manufacture of this new product will soon be ready. The scheme was put into practical shape about a month ago. The president of the company will also be its chief taster, as he is the genius of the thing. It will be cooked in steam boilers, and not a kettle of it will be turned out before it has had the approving smack of its creator's lips. The factory will be in Atlanta, the home of the chef, who, by the way, is, incidentally, a leading insurance man. The labels of the cans will say: "None genuine without the signature of H. C. Stockdell." This might truthfully be added, "And his approving taste."

The can family will now watch the new member enter the field, and, at the same time, the dealers in such delectable articles will duly make the necessary room on their counters and shelves for the new package of the new thing.

History of the Turkey.

Turkey is from a Hindoo word meaning peacock, and at the time of the discovery of America the turkeys imported from the new continent were called American peacocks. The Jew poultry merchants who adopted the Hindoo name, called them "tukhi," which became the modern turkey. The word was formerly spelled "turky."

Time for Cooking Different Dishes.

Eggs (soft), coffee, clams, oysters, three to five minutes.

Green corn, small fish and thin slices of fish, five to ten minutes.

Rice, sweetbreads, peas, tomatoes, asparagus, hard boiled eggs, fifteen to twenty minutes.

Potatoes, macaroni, squash, celery, spinach, cabbage, twenty to thirty minutes.

Young beets, carrots, turnips, onions, parsnips, cauliflower, thirty to forty-five minutes.

String beans, shelled beans, oyster plant, forty-five minutes to one hour.

Winter vegetables, oatmeal, hominy, wheat, chickens and lamb, one to two hours.

Fowls, turkey, veal, two to three hours.

Corned beef, smoked tongue, beef a la mode, three to four hours.

Ham, four to five hours.

Butcher Between Two Congressmen.

Butcher B. De Jong, of Nyack, N. Y., recently sustained injuries at one of the crossings of the Erie Railroad Company, on account of which he brought suit against the latter for \$5,000. The case was on the calendar this week at New City, the county seat of Rockland County, before Judge Garretson, presiding over the Second Judicial District of the Supreme Court. Mr. De Jong is not only a leading butcher, but an active citizen. His counsel in the case is Congressman-elect and County Judge Arthur S. Tompkins, while counsel for the Erie Railroad Company is the Hon. Henry Bacon, who formerly represented the Congressional District that his honored legal opponent will look after when the Federal law makers meet.

Growing at Scranton.

The business of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. has so increased at their Scranton, Pa., branch that they have found it necessary to increase the present facilities of the box by at least fifty per cent. The improvements will make this cooler a very important branch of the company's big business.

Butter Made from Peanuts.

Real cow butter, while in the midst of its fight with oleo, has a new competitor. It is butter which is made from peanuts. A factory just started at Kokomo, Ind., is making it. The little Spanish peanut is used. It is grown most prolific in the Philippines. Butter, at the present price of these nuts, can be manufactured and sold for 15 cents per pound. It would cost less if the nuts can enter America free. But then they can be grown in this country—Mississippi, Georgia, etc.—in quantities of as much as 600 bushels to the acre. The manner of making this "nut" butter is this: The nuts are shelled, and the faulty kernels are removed. The remainder are then roasted in a big rotary oven. They are then hand-picked again to remove the scorched grains. The nuts are then ground fine! the oil in them making the flour a rough paste like unknaded putty, of an orange hue. Nothing now remains to be done but to add filtered water to make it palatable. Nothing else is required. The butter is complete and ready for use. The flavor of this new butter is like that of the cow.

These are Krafty Butchers.

Articles of incorporation for the Kentucky Market Company were filed in the county clerk's office in Louisville this week by H. A. Kraft, H. C. Kraft, George C. Kraft, Gus H. Kraft, Robert A. Kraft, Edward J. Kraft and two others. The capital stock is \$16,000, and the purpose of the company is to carry on a general market business.

Public Markets in Troy.

Troy, N. Y., is feeling the need of a cattle market. This shows that Troy is feeling herself grow and finds herself looking about herself at her neighbors and on the general outside. The city marketmen are also agitating for a good sized public market. Well, Troy is getting the market fever violently, and is stirring things since D. J. Haley, of that burg, has got to be secretary of everything in sight in the retail market line. With prizing and kicking and "hollerin'" of a liberal order bigger things come to lesser towns than Troy. Central markets are not bad food conveniences at the worst, and they are needed in any large center of population.

The Butcher Trade in the Far West.

Davis & Finch will open a butcher store at Bremerton, Wash.

Fred Mills, a butcher, at Mission City, Alaska, died recently.

Browly & Woods will open a meat market at Huntington, Ore.

Short & Childers are new butchers at Milton, Ore.

Henry Lee is advertising his butcher shop for sale at Wellington, B. C.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.**Butchers "Blacklist" Out West.**

This happened in San Francisco, Cal., and is, as the Call found, the facts:

A case of peculiar interest to butchers will be heard by Judge Mogan. It will let the public understand something about the "black list" of the Butchers' Board of Trade and incidentally may lead to a civil suit for damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

Joseph Murphy, a retail butcher at 391 6th street, swore to a complaint before Judge Mogan for the arrest of William J. O'Farrell on the charge of petty larceny. O'Farrell was arrested and promptly released on cash bail.

O'Farrell is a driver for Uri & Co., wholesale butchers, 519 Clay street. A few days ago he delivered to Murphy two carcasses of calves, but in a few minutes returned and, as Murphy alleges, forcibly took the two carcasses away again. The only explanation O'Farrell would give was that he had been notified by his employers after delivering the carcasses that Murphy was on the "blacklist." Murphy was angry and went to the police court, where he swore to the complaint charging O'Farrell with petty larceny.

The position taken by Uri & Co. is that after they had sent the two carcasses to Murphy they received a circular from the Butchers' Board of Trade that he was on the "blacklist." It is a rule that no member of the Board of Trade shall open a shop in a block where another member has a shop. This rule Murphy had broken, hence the order to their driver to regain possession of the two carcasses, as Murphy by breaking the rule had been put on the "blacklist."

O'Farrell threatens to bring suit against Murphy for damages for false arrest and imprisonment and interesting developments may be expected. Murphy has also filed a suit for \$10,000 damages.

Organizing in Canton.

Several butchers of Canton, Ohio, met in the Trade Assembly Hall, North Piedmont street, last week, and laid the preliminary plans for organizing a Retail Butchers' Association among the meat men of that city. The assemblage was addressed by marketmen from Cleveland. The wholesalers, it is claimed, sell to boarding houses, hotels, etc., at wholesale rates. The move is the usual one to check this and other things not in accord with the ideas and plans of retailers. The organization is now in process of formation.

Meat Dealers Close Sundays.

The meat dealers of Bay City, Mich., have formed an organization the main object of which is to secure Sunday closing. This object has now been accomplished. After Dec. 1 next the markets will close at 6:30 every evening except on Monday and Saturday. On these days the hours will be longer. The places will remain closed all day Sundays.

The early closing fight is on in Cleveland, Ohio, in a heated state. Everybody in the meat line is legally, or by word of mouth, going for everybody else. Four butchers were hauled up for desecrating the law or the Sabbath. Now Wm. C. Waterfield, a butcher, at 542 St. Clair street, says he's been harmed \$5,000 worth by being arrested, imprisoned, and other things on this account. If he gets the damage to his feelings, etc., the Sunday law will pay him better than meat. Just so. But will he?

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Detroit, Mich., met at the German Salesmen's hall Wednesday of last week and again yesterday, to discuss important matters which the association is now handling in connection with petitions for legislation which the marketmen of the State will present to the State Legislature. One measure to be asked for is a debt-collecting bill. Another is a slap at the trading stamp. There are other measures which the trade needs.

Local and Personal

**** Harry Brooth, of 87 East Mansion street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is doing quite a slaughtering business in that city. Mr. Brooth formerly resided in Millerton.**

**** W. H. Anderson, Jr., of Putnam, Conn., reports a good fat business in his town. He ships his tallow to the well-known New York City tallow concern of Welch, Holme & Clark Co.**

**** W. J. Murray, head of the poultry department of the Armour Packing Co., at Kansas City, was in New York this week. He came in on Sunday, and left Friday for the West.**

**** Winnet Lewis, the prominent citizen and butcher, of Stirling, N. J., died at that place Wednesday of last week. He was for many years engaged in the meat business with his father. He left hosts of sad friends.**

**** Evans & Parker, of Atlantic City, N. J., do quite a business in hides and skins in that seaside resort. They let the sad sea waves do all the moaning and sighing into the ear of Time while they keep the wagon going.**

**** J. Rosenthal, who formerly had a shop at 986 Columbus avenue, where he was so well known, has bought out the shop of M. Glockner, at Lenox avenue and 133d street, where he should do a fine business.**

**** Thomas F. and Harry L. Battin, the popular butchers, on Upland street, Chester, Pa., are overhauling the racks, office and other portion of the interior of their place of business. This is good business sense.**

**** Mr. Bakerman, of Alliance, N. J., is quite a wholesale beef butcher in that thriving Jersey town. He is justly in favor with the trade, and has the needed tact and ability to keep things moving these high and harsh times.**

**** Gustav Bopp, of 137 West 100th street, is having a new fat wagon built. Mr. Bopp's wagons do him and his business great credit by their fine appearance. Neatness in shops and vehicles attract the eye and carry trade everywhere.**

**** Did any of the other boys hear about those two barrels of turkeys a big concern gave its employes? A turkey each to the "faithful few" would be a graceful compliment to them at this time when one is disposed to be thankful for things.**

**** H. E. Swain, who until recently ran a retail market at Cape May City, N. J., has closed his place there, the season being very dull in the winter, and moved to Eldridge, in the same State, where he has opened a nice shop and will continue the meat business.**

**** W. A. Wilmot, of Riverside, Conn., was in the city on Monday, and reports having done a large business during the entire summer; in fact, the best business he has done since he has been in business. Mr. Wilmot has a good retail meat market, and he is one of the solid men of his city.**

**** The butcher shop at the northeast corner of 60th street and Columbus avenue has a "To Let" sign on it. This is a desirable corner for any butcher, as it is a lively, wide-awake neighborhood. A live man should be able to gather around him a lot of desirable customers.**

**** John J. Bachtold, the well-known butcher at Syracuse, mysteriously disappeared. He managed the "spot cash" meat part of the business of Chas. J. Bachtold and Jacob Sehl, Jr. He is reputed to be well-to-do, and is supposed to be in New York City. His wife says she does not know where he is. If any of "youse" see him, tell him that he is lost, for**

no one knows of any troubles which would make him go away.

**** Hickey & Lynch, of 12 Foote street, New Haven, Conn., are doing quite a heavy fat business in that city, and thus help to lubricate and keep the wheels of commerce of the "Elm City" moving. A firm has to be a good one to do a large business and see any money on the small margin now left between the fat man and commerce.**

**** Poor Louis Schnidder, a wealthy Eastern District New York man, with his home at 391 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn, and engaged in the delicatessen business, died at sea on his way to Germany, where he had gone on the steamer Stadelham, which sailed Oct. 22, for his health. Mrs. Schnidder is prostrated by her great grief.**

**** John Hess was badly chopped up as to one arm by a meat chopper, for which he is suing Kuhn Brothers, of Lorimer and Leonard streets, Brooklyn, for \$30,000 damages. Hess was employed by them. He lives at 230 Irving avenue, of that borough. At that rate he is worth \$60,000 for two arms, \$120,000 for two arms and two legs, \$150,000 for arms, legs and head, and a fortune for the balance of him.**

**** Frank B. Stafford, Charles W. Dilcher and Michael R. Nolan had a \$343.38 misunderstanding over a meat bill at Buffalo, N. Y. Nolan said he'd pay \$175. S. & D., who have their meat business at 751 Seneca street, said no. They went to court. Judge Hinson said \$371.98. Now it's up to Nolan and the sheriff. He must pay. Nolan asked for a bill of particulars. He got five feet of it, containing 338 meat items.**

A Minor Lipton.

Thomas Anderson, the multi-tea store owner in New York City, has decided to follow the example of a distinguished tea merchant—Sir Thomas Lipton—by going into the meat business. It is no reflection upon him to call the new "bark" in the meat world a pocket edition of the noted tea and meat baronet of England, for Mr. Anderson may also be on the road to millions. At least he has decided to make the start on that road by going into the meat business, and opening a butcher shop at 2338 8th avenue. He threw open his shop doors last Saturday, and has been doing a rushing trade ever since. Anderson, the tea merchant and butcher, is likely to be Anderson the packer at no distant day. He has a sort of creeping idea of that sort. Well, he's a good business man as a tea merchant, and good business methods should win in any healthy trade line.

Something in View.

We have ascertained that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. will have something interesting bearing upon Trenton and Newark, N. J., in the course of a week or two.

Big Ham Roast.

Jersey City Heights had a big, costly free ham roast. The smoke house of George Freckenstein's packing house, at 193 New York avenue, caught fire and the smoke house was destroyed. The main building of the establishment was saved. Hams sizzled and roasted in bulk, but times were too hot for breakfast. The loss was fairly heavy.

"Dad" Milson in Town.

"Dad" Milson, who is thus affectionately known all over Buffalo and elsewhere by the whole trade and thousands outside of it, was in New York last week. He saw Richard Webber and the Harlem Packing House, which is a veritable encyclopedia of the meat industry. Then he went home with his big head buzzing with new excitement and huge enterprises. He felt his brain stuffing sausages, racking meat, expressing packages on a perpetual machine, hauling endless chains of boxes and wrestling with phantasies of meats and things.

ALL TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS in the New York Telephone Company's system are provided with Long Distance Telephones, Metallic Circuit Lines, and the highest grade of service. The Rates vary only with the amount of use made of the Service. This method makes the cost of telephone service at RESIDENCES and PRIVATE STABLES very moderate.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

NO MORE SPOILED MEATS or EXORBITANT ICE BILLS.

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY C. BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

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It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, November 25, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Wigdorowitz, A. Y., 75 E. 4th st.; to J. Stern & Sons (Filed Nov. 18).....	\$75
Ellin, Max, 19 Forsyth st.; to A. Miskowitz (Filed Nov. 22).....	150
Berger, B., 1568 Ave. A; to E. Diamond (Filed Nov. 22).....	30
Weiss, I., 3313 3d ave.; to E. Diamond (Filed Nov. 22).....	150
Carnallo, 208 Bleecker (Filed Nov. 22).....	150
Cohn, J. J. (R) (Filed Nov. 22).....	500
Laux, J. G., 18 Varick st.; to F. Scheer (R) (Filed Nov. 23).....	350

Bills of Sale.

Friedman, E., 1727 2d ave.; to E. Steinger (Filed Nov. 21).....	300
Sommer, G. H.; to F. J. Welner (Filed Nov. 21).....	500
Woehl, Joseph, Jr., 9 Lawrence st.; to Joseph Woehl (Filed Nov. 22).....	490
Franz, M., 168 6th ave.; to H. F. Ludwig (Filed Nov. 23).....	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Hildebrand, Helen M., 7 Bloomfield st., N. Y.; to G. F. Martens, Jr. (Filed Nov. 21).....	\$300
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, November 25, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Hermann, Annie, 104 Allen st.; to Duparquet, H. & M. (Filed Nov. 18).....	\$111
Shenkman & Crocker, 26 1/2 Grand st.; to P. Zeitlin (Filed Nov. 19).....	1,000
Gardner, D. S., 1328 Broadway; to J. A. Gray (Filed Nov. 19).....	500
Clancey, B. J., 482 6th ave.; to Lord & Taylor (Filed Nov. 19).....	550
Graunkos, G., 96 Cherry st.; to E. R. Biehler (Filed Nov. 19).....	68
Mack, Jacob, 21 Hudson st.; to E. R. Biehler (Filed Nov. 19).....	50
Landau, M., 319 Broome st.; to A. Sonberg (Filed Nov. 22).....	120
Harriman, H. L., 276 6th ave.; to M. S. Kinsey (Filed Nov. 22).....	250
Vollmer, Robert, 39 Delancey st.; to V. Mollica (Filed Nov. 22).....	98

Bills of Sale.

Johnson, Olivia N., Tarrytown; to T. N. Ripson (Filed Nov. 18).....	\$2,800
Hawkins, J. R., 108 E. 23d st.; to W. C. Demerest (Filed Nov. 19).....	1
Teller, Gustav, 437 11th ave.; to A. Tunn (Filed Nov. 19).....	300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Agnetti, Charles, 555 Fulton st.; to Bramhall Deane Co. (Filed Nov. 21).....	\$346
Leonard, John J., 664 5th ave.; to Julia Leonard (Filed Nov. 23).....	500

Bills of Sale.

Mullen, Charles F., 393 State st.; to Nils Holmqvist (Filed Nov. 21).....	\$1,000
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HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Hagen, Henry; to J. H. Mohlman Co.	\$250
Miller, Abraham; to Z. Diamond.....	500
Reich, Adolph, Hoboken; to Lange Bros.....	100
Steer, William, Guttenberg; to C. H. Lutz.....	300
Worischeck, John, Hoboken; to J. Hayes.....	800
Lattmann, Emil, North Bergen; to Consumers' B. Co.....	5,500
Lowenthal, Hermann, North Bergen; to L. Heilbrunn.....	2,227

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Nance & Poulton, Little Rock; cattle; chattl. mort. \$15,629.—R. M. Stevenson, Siloam Springs; restaurant; burned out.

COLORADO.—Charles Burkhardt, Denver; wholesale meats; sold out.

CALIFORNIA.—Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco; burned down; loss \$1,500,000; insured.

CONNECTICUT.—Henry H. Hewitt, Hartford; meat market; sold out.—T. C. Hall, Yalesville; meat; succeeded by F. R. Westington.—A. W. Gardner, Meriden; meat market; receives quit claim and gives R. E. mortg. \$4,300.

GEORGIA.—Abel Packing Co., Macon; meats; R. E. mortg. \$1,500.—George A. Hudson, Savannah; wholesale fish.

ILLINOIS.—Otto A. Richter, Chicago; market; bill of sale \$1,500.

INDIANA.—Mrs. C. Stevenson, Lawrenceburg; hotel; sold out.—Albert Janet, Indianapolis; mfrg. sausages; cancelled R. E. mort. \$200.—Morris Kahan, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; cancelled chattl. mortg. \$335.—Frank Kilgore, Yorktown; meats; R. E. mortg. \$194.

KENTUCKY.—G. H. Gelsen, Covington; meats; R. E. deed \$105.—P. J. Gorman, Lexington; hotel; chattl. mortg. \$695.

MAINE.—G. W. Smith, Bangor; creamery; damaged by fire.—J. H. Rayner, Dexter; provisions, etc.; sold out.

MARYLAND.—James Reamer, Baltimore; hotel; released chattl. mortg. \$3,100.—Caroline Rennett, Baltimore; hotel; deeded R. E. \$120,500.—Stephen B. Lyddane, Rockville; provisions, etc.; R. E. mortg. \$3,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—F. Govette & Sons, Worcester; provisions, etc.; sold out.—Arthur H. Bramhall, Chelsea; provisions; chattl. mortg. \$485.—Bissonette & Co., Lowell; provisions, etc.; filed vol. petition in bankruptcy.—Charles C. Manderville, Three Rivers; meat; chattl. mortg. \$200.

MICHIGAN.—Lawrence & Lockwood, Grand Rapids; wholesale oysters, etc.; succeeded by Lawrence & Matheson.—J. W. Alsop, Port Huron; hotel, etc.; mortgagee's sale adv. for 19th Dec.—W. F. Cowan, Blissfield; hotel; R. E. mortg. \$2,400.—Canfield Bros. & Co., Detroit; meats, etc.; chattl. mortg. \$500.—J. E. Rice, Grand Rapids; hotel, etc.; renewed chattl. mortg. \$3,760.—John Cutler, Howell; hotel; chattl. mortg. \$250; discharged; bill of sale \$700.—John Donaher, Jackson; hotel, etc.; chattl. mortg. renewed \$671.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A. Gagnon, Nashua; provisions, etc.; closed out.

NEW JERSEY.—Edward Schulze, Jr., Jersey City; meats, etc.; chattl. mortg. \$500.

NEW YORK.—Charles Landon, Pottsdam; hotel; succeeded by Alonzo Lowell.—Gilbert R. Griffing, Riverhead; meat; succeeded by Herbert E. Downs.—Siebert Bros., Yonkers; smoked beef; out of business.—Rogers & Barnes, Buffalo; hotel; Edgar B. Barnes, individually, realty mortg. \$1,177.—John E. Prendeville, Flushing; hotel; chattl. mortg. \$1,875.—Louis Koch, Long Island City; butcher; bill of sale \$105.—Charles M. Roalman, Rochester; meat; chattl. mortg. \$500.

OHIO.—T. J. McElroy, Ada; meat market; A. & T. J. McElroy R. E. mortg. \$500.—Nagel & Reinhardt, Portsmouth; meat market; Chas. Nagel, individually, R. E. deed \$383.—George Knapp, Sandusky; meat; R. E. mortg. \$2,500.—Thomas Hartman, Wheelersburg; butcher; R. E. mortg. \$150.

PENNSYLVANIA.—J. D. Ramsdell, et al., Jersey Shore; hotel; sheriff's sale adv. for today, judgt. issued \$500.—William Miller, Dreherstown; hotel, etc.; judgt. \$4,000.—William Lang, Erie; meat; mortgd. R. E. \$7,500.—J. A. Leitzel, et al., Kratzerville; hotel; judgt. \$200; execution issued.—Phillip Woll, Tamaqua; hotel; execution \$4,430.—

A. J. Schoffstall, Valley View; hotel; execution \$8,971.

RHODE ISLAND.—Thomas A. Bateman, et al., Cranston; butcher; mortgd. R. E. \$750.—S. J. Gerard, agt., Providence; meats, etc.; attached.

TENNESSEE.—Nelson & Co., Chattanooga; Rossmore Hotel; sold out.

WEST VIRGINIA.—G. T. Stonesifer, Charlestown; butcher; judgt. \$130.

New Shops.

James Keough opened a new meat market on Monday, at Murray street, Binghamton, N. Y.

D. K. Sheldon opens a new meat market on Franklin street, Lee, Mass.

Cady & Lombard have opened a large meat and grocery establishment at 77-81 Albany avenue, Hartford, Conn. They do a large pork business.

Fox & Hart have opened their new market at Northport, N. Y.

Geo. Batty, late of Krums Corners, has opened a meat market on North Cayuga street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Frank Little has opened his new meat market at Warren, N. H.

Ernest Tillotson has opened a meat market at Beecher Falls, N. H.

Charles Forrant has opened a new meat market in the Brigham block, Warren, Mass.

John M. Goodale will shortly open a new market in Westbrook, Conn.

H. R. Strong and H. G. Post open their new meat market at Kirkville, N. Y., today. They will cover the wagon routes established by C. F. Getman.

Felix Godshaw has opened a meat market at Crown Point, N. Y.

E. R. Sanders is now building his market building at Keene Valley, N. Y.

David Kaufman has opened his new market on Third street, New Cumberland, Pa.

Thomas Ellis has opened a new meat market at Meshoppen, Pa.

Business Changes.

Henry J. Grant and Arthur Le Suer have bought the meat market interests of L. S. Le Suer, at Afton, N. Y.

T. F. Bowen has purchased the meat market of W. D. Walrath, at Little Falls, N. Y.

John Fiero bought out the meat market of Charles Maxon at West Hurley, N. Y., and is doing a fine trade.

Isaac Angell has purchased the teams and meat route of Mrs. Charles Barron at Centerdale, R. I.

A. D. Wolcott has bought out the market interests of Wolcott & McOmber, at South Hadley, Mass.

W. F. Hill has opened the meat market formerly owned by Mrs. G. F. Cobb at Gray, Me.

James Ballou has purchased the meat market of C. T. Kenrick at West Swanzy, N. H. Mr. Kendrick will open a new market at Walpole, N. H.

A Legal Meat Sale.

A Canadian City Judge, in a meat case, has decided that a market sale is not legally made until the goods are weighed before the purchaser. That happens to be pretty good law in many places. Short weights are a prevalent disease with the "cut rate" butcher and the hurry methods of some department stores who make a specialty and a large part of their living at "tricks of the scales."

What Venezuela Needs.

(From the Venezuelan Herald, April 18.)
Butcher.
Pastry maker.
Cheese and butter maker.
Painter and wall paper hanger.
Chicken breeder.
Any of the above with a small capital will surely make money in Caracas.

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Address, A. B. C.,

Box 4, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

An advertisement in this paper brings your goods under the notice of the largest buyers in the trade.

PACKINGHOUSE FOR SALE.

Located at the best point in Iowa for packing operations. Capacity 1,250 hogs daily in winter, 750 daily in summer. Refrigeration all that could be desired. Hercules ice machine. All in good repair, and ready to operate at once. Can be bought cheap.

This property was operated by the Liverpool and Des Moines Packing Company, and is now owned by the Whitworth estate of England.

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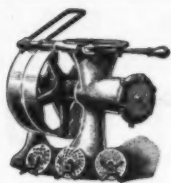
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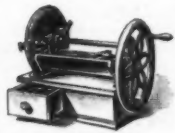
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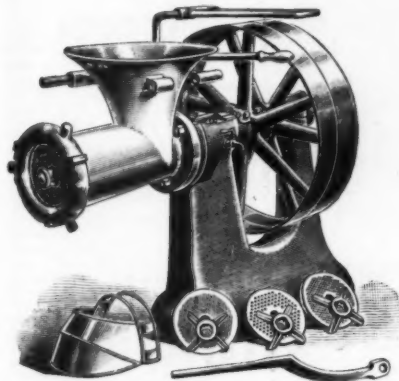
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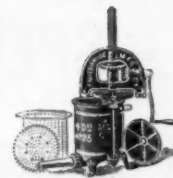
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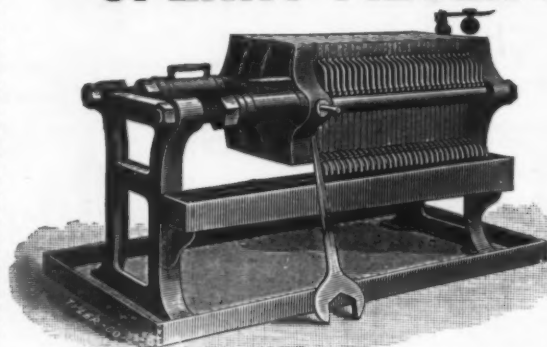
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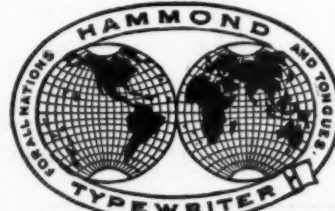
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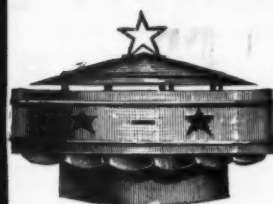
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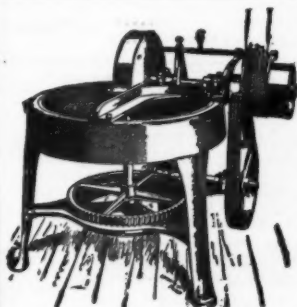
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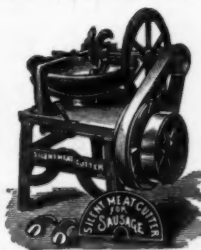
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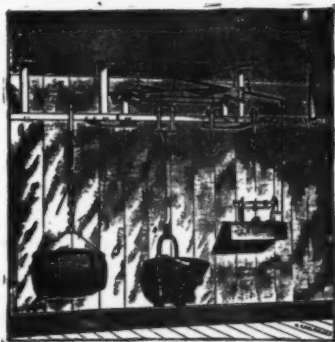
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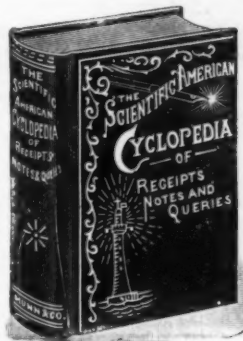
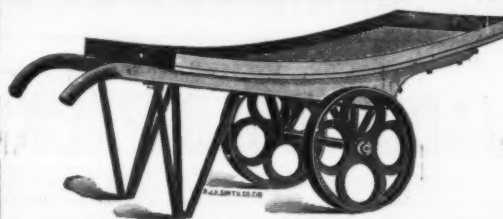
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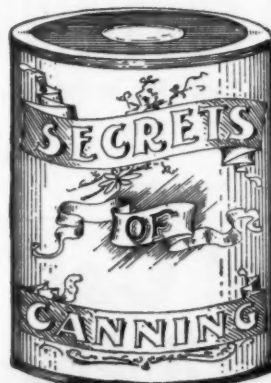
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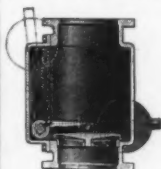
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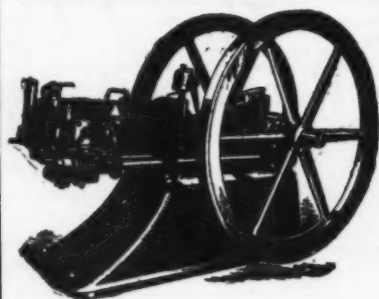
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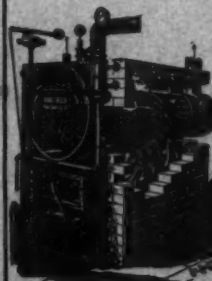
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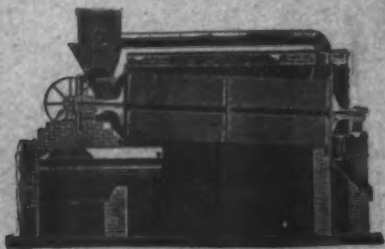
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